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VOL. 39.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1904.

NO. 132.



Silver Tea Sets

Being large buyers, our designs are not limited to one particular manufacturer's. Our line is large and comprehensive in English, Canadian and American makes. Our prices make it easy for you to have a beautiful and at the same time high grade set for your home.

Tea Sets.....\$16.50
Afternoon Tea Sets, smaller, in design \$12.50
SEND THEM IN OUR WINDOW.

Challoner & Mitchell



NOTHING
BETTER

Hudson's Bay Co., Distributing Agents.

SATURDAY'S : BARGAIN

STEAMER BRAND

Singapore Pineapple
2 Large
Tins for 25c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.,

The Independent Cash Grocers.

"Melrose" Bath Tub Enamel..

TWO SIZES: 35c. AND 65c.

The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 Fort Street.

Clover Hay for Cows

We Have Just Received a Boat Load of the Same.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St. Tel. 413.

KILLED WHILE ASLEEP.

Widow of Murdered Man Tells Conflicting Stories.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 6.—Charles Daly, a solicitor for a gas company, was murdered last night while in bed by being shot three times and struck on the head with a hatchet. Nothing was known of the tragedy until this morning, when Fred Bond, a corner at the Daly house, informed an officer that Mrs. Daly had shot her husband. An examination was made and the body of Daly was found in a pool of blood which had spattered

over the bed and walls of the room.

Both Bond and Mrs. Daly were arrested, the latter swearing before a coroner's jury that she had shot her husband in self-defence. Later she swore that Bond did the killing, which had been arranged between them. Bond declares he is innocent.

President Butler of Columbia University has announced the plan of the faculty of Columbia to offer the degree of Bachelor of Science to students who wish to pursue the academic course without studying Latin. This proposition now awaits the approval of the trustees.

GEORGE RILEY IS STANDARD-BEARER

Was Accorded the Liberal Nomination by Unanimous Vote at Last Night's Convention.

The Liberal convention held in Philharmonie hall last night was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the city of Victoria. There were 633 admitted at the door. There was manifested a spirit which assured victory for the party at the coming election. Geo. Riley was the unmistakable choice of the convention as the standard-bearer, and he might well feel, as he afterwards expressed it, very proud of the confidence thus expressed in him.

The meeting opened promptly on time with J. Kincham, president of the local association, in the chair.

On the platform were Hon. Senator Templeman, Ralph Smith, Nanaimo; John Oliver, M. P. P. Delta; Richard Hall, M. P. P. J. D. McNeil, M. P. P. W. G. Cameron, M. P. P. T. W. Patterson, M. P. P. Chas. Spratt, president

of the Young Liberal Club; W. E. Ditchburn, chairman of the campaign committee; John Piercy, Geo. Riley, Dr. Lewis Hall, Chas. H. Lugin and A. B. Fraser, Jr., secretary of the association.

During the evening a few solos were contributed by Aaron Parfitt, R. C. Grant and others.

Before proceeding to the business of balloting for a candidate, the platform prepared by a select committee of the association was presented to the meeting by its chairman, C. H. Lugin. It was endorsed unanimously by the large convention. It appears in another column.

The special committee having in hand the interviewing of prospective candidates reported that three had expressed a willingness to have their names go before the convention. These were Geo. Riley, C. H. Lugin and Dr. Lewis Hall.

The nominations were then duly made preparatory to the vote being taken.

Dr. Lewis Hall was nominated on motion of A. J. Pines and A. R. Sherk.

Chas. H. Lugin's nomination was moved by H. L. Salmon, and seconded by W. R. Houston.

Col. Gregory in moving the nomination of Geo. Riley paid a high compliment to the worth of that gentleman as a representative. He said he was a true Liberal and one who represented every part of the constituency. His opponents were afraid of him. Mr. Riley's first recollection of politics was to see his father actually stoned by a Tory mob on the streets of St. Catharines. He was a true Liberal, one of the fathers of Liberalism in this city. He had more than once come to the assistance of the party in a generous manner. (Cries of "Riley.")

John Piercy seconded the nomination, likewise referring to the merits of Mr. Riley. He was a man, Mr. Piercy said, who would look to the interests of Victoria always.

The ballot was then taken, and during the time of counting Ralph Smith was asked to address the meeting.

Mr. Smith congratulated the Liberals of Victoria upon the magnificent convention. In the House of Commons he had considered himself to a large extent a free man. He had looked to the interests of the people of this country, and in doing so had found it proper in nearly every case to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Addressing himself to labor unionists he said he had looked at all questions affecting organized labor independently. He had decided independently. He stood the same as he did when he first ran, that was that on all questions affecting organized labor he should act independently. He would like to have the time to outline some of the things which the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done for the labor men. The general policy of Sir Wilfrid was a policy which

had advanced the country, and had his heartiest support. Questions of the greatest importance to this country had been discussed, and decided upon during the last parliament. With a good government in power it was a wise thing for the people of Canada to continue that good government.

He gave advice as to the spreading of the doctrines which they believed in. He had no doubt as to the results of the election. The government would be returned by as large a majority as it had at the present time.

In his own constituency he was convinced that he would be elected by a large majority over anyone brought out. He would be returned because he represented a national policy which had been for the progress of the country, and because he had endeavored at all times

to serve those he represented. The workmen were entitled to representation. Never had the present government been in when it was asked to do so. The government had not been able to do everything which might be desired, but it had during its life accomplished for the laboring men that which the English labor men were seeking to have done. He cited the institution of the labor bureau, the introduction of the fair wage clause in all contracts, and the bringing in of laws for the protection of workmen. When he found a government which did these things he preferred to support it rather than the party which had not done anything, and never showed a disposition to give redress. The workmen should unite for a party which gave them something, rather than support a party that did nothing for them. By so doing they would get more of what they asked for.

John Oliver, M. P. P., was given a great reception upon being called upon to speak. He admonished the party to send its best man to Ottawa. Only by doing this would they get good government. The test of good times was that you could feel it in your pockets. This government had given them this kind of prosperity.

There was a great deal of talk by the opposition about the corruption of the government. Why did they not do as was done over James Bay and bring their charges home and establish them. The Conservatives on the Mainland stood just about as good a chance to win as they did in Victoria.

The chairman then announced the result of the count of ballots. There had been 610 votes cast, divided as follows: Geo. Riley, 383; Chas. H. Lugin, 147; Dr. Lewis Hall, 80.

Mr. Riley immediately proposed that the nomination be made unanimous. He congratulated Mr. Riley upon the splendid vote which had been given him, and said that he with all other Liberals would do their best to return the candidate at the head of the polls.

Dr. Hall seconded the motion, and referred to the good work Mr. Riley had done for the party. When Liberalism had not been as popular as it was today in Victoria Mr. Riley had done good work for the party.

Mr. Riley in accepting the nomination thanked the convention for selecting him. He would always remember this night. He had worked faithfully for the past three years, and he believed he had served his constituency. This was his only desire as the representative of the city.

He felt personally proud of the honor done him at the convention. At such a time a man voted for his friend. On election day he voted for his party.



GEORGE RILEY.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

Hon. Senator Templeman expressed himself as gratified at the convention and the unanimity shown by those present. It augured well for the success of the party at the polls. Nothing would help to make the Liberals unanimous so much as the announced selection of Col. Prior as the candidate for the Conservative party. He did not wish to say a word against Col. Prior personally, but there were good reasons why he should not run.

In this connection he referred to the unique position which Col. Prior had of being the only man in the province unseated for personal corruption. He also was the only man who had, for violation of political morals, been dismissed from office, as was the case in connection with the Chignay Creek contract.

The government had a record which would recommend it to the people. There appeared to be a new issue being attempted to be introduced, namely, the financial relations between the government and the Dominion. It was thought that the policy of the government with respect to the transcontinental railway would be the great issue in the election, but the Colonist says that it is not, and that the issue is that the province does not get its proper share from the Dominion.

The Liberal party had nothing to do with the arranging of the terms upon which the province entered Confederation. Three of the best known Tories of that day, Sir Joseph Trutch, Dr. Helmecken and Dr. Carroll, went to Ottawa to arrange the terms with Sir John A. Macdonald for the entering in of the province. They got more than they asked for. They asked for a wagon road from Burrard to connect with the coast. It would have been undoubtedly the longest wagon road in the world. Sir John gave them a railroad. The province got everything that was promised them.

He then gave the main items of income from the Dominion, showing that it got all agreed to by the terms of Confederation. If the province did not ask enough at the time it entered Confederation it was not the fault of the Liberal party but of the Conservatives.

He did not argue that there was not need for a readjustment of the relations between the Dominion and the Provincial governments. If a clear case was established that this was necessary he was prepared to go quite as far or farther than Col. Prior in carrying it out.

The Liberal government had done admirably in the way of assisting public works in the province. Every railway with a possibility of being of use and of being built had been bonused, with the exception of the Coast-Kootenay railway. This latter was not bonused because there were two companies seeking aid. It was a long line, and the railways' relations with the province were not complete. But this was not yet disposed of. If the companies got together and came to some agreement and the matter was put in more satisfactory shape the government would assist in this work.

The Dominion government had also acted generously in assisting the lead mining industry, which was depressed. He was glad the aid was accomplishing the desired aim, and that the industry was reviving.

The Dominion government also came to the assistance of the Kootenay in giving a subsidy of \$3,000,000 to the Crow's Nest Railway. That had been a wise expenditure.

A deaf ear had never been turned to this province by the Laurier government in assisting public works.

All works of public utility which come within the scope of the Dominion government to assist will receive attention by that government.

The Conservative party will not be allowed to make this question of better terms for the province an election issue. He felt satisfied that Mr. Riley would be returned to parliament. Mr. Riley had worked industriously for his constituency at Ottawa, and he felt satisfied that a wise choice had been made by the convention.

The meeting closed with cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Senator Templeman and George Riley.

LADYSMITH NOTES.

Chinese Cook Assaulted and Robbed—Shipping News.

(Special to the Times.)

Ladysmith, Oct. 8.—The Liberal executive met last night, and the result is that a meeting of all supporters of Ralph Smith will be called for Monday evening to organize for the campaign. Promises of support have been received from a large number of the prominent men here, and a good deal of enthusiasm is being evinced.

Yesterday afternoon Government Agent Thompson held an informal inquiry into a complaint against a couple of white boys whom a young Chinaman had complained had assaulted and robbed him. It turned out, however, that it was only a boyish prank, that no robbery had taken place, and that one of the boys, while lurking, had broken the Chinaman's button. The lads were allowed to go on promising to buy a new lantern for the Chinaman.

A more serious case is that of a Chinese cook, who was set upon early yesterday morning by two men at the corner of Roberts street and Fourth avenue, knocked down and robbed of \$3.80. The victim was somewhat bruised about the head in the scuffle. So far no trace of the hold-up men can be secured. This afternoon an inquiry opened before Government Agent Thompson into the fire that happened in P. Zinkovitch's house on High street.

The true Lorne is here this morning for bunker coal. Capt. Butler, who has been away in California for his health, is back again in command. Capt. Cutler going to the steamer Wellington, which soon will be in commission again. A. Mathieson goes from here to take the position of first officer of the Wellington.

PREPARING FOR JAP FLANKING MOVEMENT

KNUROPATKIN'S FORCES OCCUPY A TRIANGLE

It is Believed in Some Quarters That Russian Leader May Contemplate Assuming Offensive.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—1.30 p.m.—The meagreness of the news from the front is increasing. The uncertainty regarding the developments there is war-rant for the belief that Gen. Kurovskiy is strengthening his left flank to meet the Japanese turning movement, his troops occupying a triangle from Fushun to Mukden and Tie pass.

Over three hundred guns have arrived at the front and the activity of the Russian skirmishers below the Hun river creates the impression that Kurovskiy may contemplate assuming the offensive. The war office gives no encouragement of this idea, though naturally if such a move is contemplated the war office could not be expected to admit it.

The municipality of St. Petersburg has decided to care for the relatives of soldiers at the front who are in distress. They are to be provided with lodging and fuel and thirty-six pounds of flour and four of grits for each person per month.

Replying to the statement of Count Okuma, leader of the Japanese progressive party, that the war with Russia would be long but that Japan would win in the end, the Nogue Vremya this morning declares that the idea of a possible compromise with Japan has been abandoned and that the war must be prosecuted by Russia in such a way that there can be no possibility of Japan renewing the struggle. "If we conclude peace with Japan all our efforts in the Far East will be valueless and we shall have to send enormous sums to keep up our armament there. The Japanese once for all must be driven out of the Asiatic continent."

Naval experts of the newspapers dwell on the difficulties which the Port Arthur squadron must experience in breaking out after the disastrous sortie of August 10th. The general opinion is that the squadron could not venture out unless something had happened to the Japanese warships of which there is no knowledge here. In any case the Russian ships could not go to the neutral port of Chefoo but must head for Vladivostok.

BADE FAREWELL TO RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Khar'kov, Russia, Oct. 8.—A touching scene was witnessed here when Gen. Dragomiroff, former governor-general of Kiev, bade farewell to the famous Fourteenth Division which he led across the Danube at the time of the Russo-Turkish war. The old veteran was so moved that he could hardly speak. Finally he gave an order for the division to form around him in a square, and addressed the troops, wishing them success and expressing the hope that they will do their duty as well in the Far East as their fathers did on the Danube. He also advised the soldiers to stand by each other and sacrifice their lives for their comrades.

The general's words were frequently interrupted by the tears of the troops, and the vast crowd of people present also wept. Dragomiroff then kissed the colors and the color-bearers, shook hands with the officers and then removed his bushy and bowed low to each battalion, murmuring "Farewell, God bless you and bring you back safely."

REPORTS OF THE EVACUATION OF MUKDEN.

General Kuroki's Headquarters, via Fusan, Oct. 7.—According to reports brought in by scouts the evacuation of Mukden is in progress. All non-combatants have been ordered to leave under promise of every possible protection. If the reports prove true a large body of Japanese troops will immediately be dispatched to occupy the city and prepare it for winter headquarters.

General Kurovskiy's troops are still massing at Tie pass, and judging by progress so far in this direction the larger part of his army will be there in less than a week. It is not believed here that the general will be ready to make a final stand at Tie pass, but the opinion prevails that he will endeavor to reach Harbin by pushing his entire army in a compact mass to the north, probably taking the non-combatant leaf off Mukden with him.

General Kuroki's plans are kept strictly secret, but the expectation is that if possible he will try to cut off the Russian advance to the north by forcing an engagement at the Tie pass.

RUSSIANS PREPARE FOR DESPERATE SORTIES.

Tokio, Oct. 7.—It is rumored here that the war office has been informed of Russian preparations for a number of desperate sorties from Port Arthur on the land side.

All indications point to a reduction in ammunition and supplies, which permit the inference of a speedy termination of the siege either by the capitulation of the fortress or else by its capture.

When a Versailles man said that the long golden hair which he found on his coat was his grandmother's, his wife attacked him with a razor. He is recovering.

BIG SUIT BEGUN BY SHAREHOLDERS

SEEK CANCELLATION OF STEEL COMPANY SHARES

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Involved—Shamrocks Defeated Capitals in Lacrosse at Montreal.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, of Vancouver, is one of the defendants in a big three hundred thousand dollar suit entered by certain shareholders of the Tramp Steel Company against the officers and directors. The plaintiffs call for the cancellation of three hundred thousand dollars' worth of shares which the directors voted for transfer to the Northern Iron & Steel Co.

Incendiarism.
Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—An attempt has been made to set fire to the R. N. W. M. P. barracks at Melford, but not much damage was done.

Body Exhumed.
Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—The body of Alex. Tuffin has been exhumed at Moose Jaw and identified preparatory to the trial of F. W. Watts for murder.

Brakeman Injured.
Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Fred Scott, brakeman, was crushed at Brandon. He fell in front of a moving yard engine, and his arm was amputated.

Brandon's Population.
Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Brandon's population now is over 8,250. This year some 250 new buildings have been erected, not including C. P. R. civic or asylum work.

Building.
Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Winnipeg building permits to date amount to \$8,000,000.

On Way East.
Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—The Earl and Countess of Litchfield are on their way to Winnipeg from the coast to spend a few days shooting at Point St. Charles, Commissioner Chipman, of the Hudson's Bay Company. From here they proceed to Montreal.

Nominations.
Montreal, Oct. 8.—The following nominations were made yesterday: Westmorland, N. B., H. A. Powell, Conservative; Charlotte, N. B., D. A. Gillmore, Liberal.

Capitals Defeated.
Montreal, Oct. 8.—The Shamrocks, champions of the world, and holders of the Minin Cup, yesterday defeated the Capitals of Ottawa, by the decisive score of six goals to one in the first match of the post-season series. The match was played on the M. A. A. grounds in the presence of two thousand spectators.

Liberated.
Sandwich, Ont., Oct. 8.—Jonathan George, an aged colored man, accused of murdering Mrs. Eliza Williams, who was found dead in her home on April 5th last, has been liberated because of insufficient evidence to convict him.

CONSERVATIVE ELECTED.
Harry Marks Returned as Member to Imperial Commons, Succeeding the Late James Lowther.

(Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 8.—Harry Marks, chief owner of the Financial News, of this city, and a former New York newspaper man, has been elected to represent the Isle of Thanet in the House of Commons, though by a greatly reduced majority, succeeding the late James Lowther, who died on September 12th. The figures were: Marks (Conservative), 4,041; King (Liberal), 3,632.

The campaign was marked by violent personalities throughout. The dissident Unionists vied with the Liberals in appealing to the electors to uphold the principle of the integrity of public life rather than party success. The Liberals, however, claim that although many of their party abstained from voting no great number of dissident Unionists voted for Mr. King.

LADY CURZON.
Her Condition This Morning Causes Slight Anxiety.

(Associated Press.)
Walmers Castle, Kent, Oct. 8.—The first bulletin issued this morning by the physicians attending Lady Curzon reads: "Her Ladyship passed a fair night and her condition causes slightly less anxiety this morning."

EIGHTEEN DEAD.
Miners Perished in Coal Mine—Bodies Cannot Be Recovered.

(Associated Press.)
Dessau, Germany, Oct. 8.—All of the eighteen miners imprisoned by a sudden burst of water and mud in the Leopold Brown coal mine near Koethen on Thursday are dead. The bodies of the men cannot be reached.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, Mrs. Louise McHenry and Mrs. Henrietta Montz, who made the recent joint raid at Wichita, Kas., were found guilty in the Circuit court Friday of destruction of property. Mrs. Nation was fined \$50 and given six months in jail. Mrs. McHenry and Mrs. Montz were fined \$50.



Coughs and Colds

Should not be neglected or allowed to "run"—but you know that as well as we do. We have in English Balm of Aniseed the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and other Throat Troubles. Come and talk the matter over.

Campbell's Prescription Store

COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

PUBLIC NOTICE Increased Car Service

Douglas Street, Spring Ridge, Outer Wharf and Beacon Hill

On and after Wednesday, October 6th, a twelve minute service will be given on the above streets. Cars leave Burnside road six minutes past the hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter; Spring Ridge on the even hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter; Outer Wharf on the even hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter; Beacon Hill six minutes past the hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter.

B. C. Electric Railway Co.

(LIMITED.)

CONDITIONS OF TRADE IN CANADA

THE OUTLOOK AT PACIFIC COAST CENTRES

Bradstreet's Weekly Review—Provincial Industries Are Generally Active—Reports from All Points.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—At Montreal, according to Bradstreet's advice, there is a good sorting trade being done now in most departments, the retailers being anxious to have their stocks well assorted for the renewed activity which usually develops a little later in the season in the demand throughout the country, particularly in the agricultural districts. The demand for ocean-freights is rather better and large quantities of freight are being sent forward to the west. The next month will be an active one for the transportation companies, not only in the case of water navigation, which is always rushed as the season draws to a close, but also in that of the railroads which have begun the crop movements, and are also busy with the shipments of winter goods. Values of staple manufacturers are generally steady. Some departments of business show improvements. Business in wholesale trade circles is fairly active. The demand for general dry goods is quite brisk, and the market in hardware and metals is more active. In this latter regard the cessation of the builders' strike here has increased business to an unexpected extent, and the outside demand shows improvement over that of last week. Woolen goods are firmly held. Prices of domestic goods, including blankets, tweeds and worsteds, are holding firm. Large quantities of staple manufacturers are being rushed to inland water points to meet the demand from lumber camps, and also to secure low carrying charges before the winter railway freight rates take effect on the close of navigation. The general outlook for trade is light.

At Quebec trade conditions show a slight improvement over that of the preceding week. Sorting orders have been in demand. Country remittances are still slow. Shoe manufacturers are commencing to get busy, and orders are reported coming to hand. Failures in the district are small. With reasonable weather the outlook is favorable.

Business at the Pacific Coast trade centres is good, and the outlook is for a more active demand for general staple goods during the next two months. Large shipments are being made to interior points. The principal industries are generally active.

At Winnipeg the demand from retail trade to stock is fairly active. The country trade is expanding at many points, and the conditions of business are satisfactory. Payments are not improving.

Hamilton trade for the fall season is developing nicely now. The shipping staffs in the large wholesale houses are actively engaged in getting out the fall and winter goods, for which the demand is active. Travelers' orders are numerous and well distributed. The business outlook is promising and prices are firm.

Bradstreet's advice reports London jobbing trade circles quite active with the fall business. The sorting demand from country trade centres is good, and is likely to improve as the deliveries of farm produce increase.

In Ottawa, as reported to Bradstreet's, the orders for the fall trade are numerous and large for quite a wide distribution of goods. The quantity of goods being forwarded to the retail centres is considerable, and prices of staple manufacturers are firmly held.

The London Times Tribune correspondent describes the growth of anarchy throughout Morocco. The tribes the correspondent says, only refrain from open rebellion because there is nobody against whom to rebel, as the Sultan's authority is non-existent except inside the town. All attempts to collect the tribute levied and to secure recruits have failed. The Sultan resides at Fez with only a few hundred lawless soldiers.

THE CONNECTICUT.

Rear-Admiral Rogers Makes Statement Regarding Hith in Christening Ceremony.

New York, Oct. 7.—The latest story in connection with the failure to christen properly the battleship Connecticut when she was launched is to the effect that, believing an informal christening ceremony would be the best way to prevent her shattering the glass.

"When Miss Welles failed to break the bottle the first time she tried," Admiral Rogers is quoted as saying, "I realized in that instant that something must be wrong with it. It came like a flash into my mind that those that had been trying to wreck the ship might have tampered with the bottle and fixed up some explosive that would damage the ship and perhaps blow the launching party into bits."

"I tried to prevent her from breaking the bottle, but help her to do so. When she failed it was a great relief to me. When the mechanic grasped the bottle and broke it my fears came to the fore again, and I cannot tell you how much I was relieved that they were unfounded."

The bottle was of American champagne, unlabeled, the preventer of advertising a detailed statement of the recent fighting in Portuguese South Africa, when a force of Portuguese operating against the Camanahues were annihilated by tribesmen as they were crossing the Cuanene river. The minister said that when the attack was made the detachment formed in a square, which was subject to a heavy fire. The square was not broken, but the irregular troops became panic-stricken and were thrown into confusion. Reinforcements sent to the relief of the detachment only succeeded in saving a few of the wounded.

Lisbon, Oct. 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, the minister of marine made a detailed statement of the recent fighting in Portuguese South Africa, when a force of Portuguese operating against the Camanahues were annihilated by tribesmen as they were crossing the Cuanene river. The minister said that when the attack was made the detachment formed in a square, which was subject to a heavy fire. The square was not broken, but the irregular troops became panic-stricken and were thrown into confusion. Reinforcements sent to the relief of the detachment only succeeded in saving a few of the wounded.

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CRUELITIES IN THE CONGO FREE STATE

Delegate to the International Peace Congress Attacks King Leopold of Belgium.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.—King Leopold of Belgium was assailed for his policy as sovereign of the Congo Free State at a public meeting held today in connection with the sessions of the international peace congress. The meeting, which was one of the largest of the congress, had been called to consider the mutual relation of races and the menace to the world's order through the exploitation of weaker peoples.

The attack upon King Leopold was made by E. T. Morel, of England, who represented the Congo Reform Association. Mr. Morel charged that the King was personally responsible in a large measure for the cruelties practiced on the natives of the Congo Free State in the endeavors of monopolistic commercial organizations to obtain from the country all the ivory and rubber possible.

The King was defended by George Herbert Head, of Cambridge, England, who submitted that King Leopold had done all possible to stop the cruelties practiced, and who also urged that the King should be allowed to continue his policy of trade and development in the Congo, but that the Congo state and public works in Belgium.

The government policy in the state was also bitterly denounced by Rev. W. W. Morris, who spent seven years in the Congo land.

The congress today accepted a report of the committee on propaganda, recommending that all nations enter into a treaty insuring that in case of dispute between countries the differences would be submitted for settlement to a union of all the powers.

A second public meeting this afternoon was held in the Old South Meeting House to consider the progress of the peace movement in Europe, with addresses by prominent foreign delegates.

A dinner was given to-night at which the foreign delegates were the guests. Speeches were made by Bishop Percival of England, the Baroness von Suttner, Booker T. Washington and others.

At the close of business on Thursday last, the head office of the Vancouver agency staff of the British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Company assembled at the head office to offer congratulations to Fred. H. Godfrey on his approaching marriage. In a neat little speech, on behalf of those assembled, George J. Telfer asked him to accept a silver tea service with his best wishes for his future happiness and prosperity.

Through taken completely by surprise, Mr. Godfrey made a neat reply, thanking the donors for their kind expressions and good wishes. The pleasant event was brought to a close by all joining in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

London has a high school which makes a specialty of teaching the students to use the two hands indiscriminately. It has over 200 pupils.

Yoshio Kishimoto, who fills the important position of general passenger agent of the imperial government railways of Japan, is in San Francisco. He will make a thorough study of American railroad methods, in so far as they apply to passenger department affairs.

Like Living Corpses.
Chodhinski, Russia, Oct. 7.—Capt. Andrieff, of the Russian army, commander of the Vladivostok squadron, passed through here on October 6th on the way to eastern Russia. He is suffering from an acute form of nervous prostration, the result of the terrible tension during the naval fight with the Japanese fleet under Admiral Kamimura, following the departure of the Russian, Gromboi and Rurik from Vladivostok. The same ailment affects many of the wounded who are being sent home and who look like living corpses.

SHOT HIMSELF.
Farmer Put Two Bullets Into His Head When Surrounded by posse.

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ITALIANS KILLED.
A Dozen Men Held Up by Brigands—Two Shot and Another Fatally Wounded.

Brewster, Oct. 7.—Two Italians, members of the colony who are working on one of the reserves belonging to the city of New York, were fatally shot late last night, and a third was so badly wounded that it is believed he will die as a result. Sheriff Jaycox and a posse are searching for a party of five Italians, the ring-leader of whom formerly worked with the murdered men.

Yesterday was pay day at the reserve. Last night five men appeared at the place of a padrone known as Big Frank, who conducted a boarding house, and demanded money of the dozen men who lived there. Before the victims could offer any resistance the brigands opened fire on the men, and one, Genaro Tivoli, was shot through the heart. The padrone received a bullet in the lung and died today. A third man was probably fatally stabbed. Before the robbers escaped they got several pay envelopes. The men are now believed to be in hiding in the woods north of this place. Coroner Mitchell has ordered an inquest.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

The death occurred on Thursday of Hubert Radelet, a pioneer resident of this city, at the ripe old age of 70 years. The deceased, who was a native of Belgium, came to Vancouver 13 years ago. He leaves a wife, six sons and one daughter, all of whom are residents of this city, to mourn his loss.

The funeral of the late Andrew Jackson Cates took place Thursday morning. At the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary service was conducted by Rev. Father Madden. The cortege then proceeded to the Mountain View cemetery, where the last rites were consecrated by Rev. Father LeChene, an old personal friend of the deceased.

William McLeod, a young man who lives at the corner of Park lane and Prior street, was on Corvora street Thursday when a runaway team happened to rush along. He made an effort to stop them, and got mixed up in some manner, and was severely bruised. He was taken home in an unconscious condition, and is being attended by Dr. D. M. Mackay. No serious effects are anticipated.

A 3-year-old child, answering to the name of Violet, was brought down from the North Thursday morning by Provincial Officer Woodcock, on the steamer "Cassidy," says the New-Advertiser. "The child has a rather singular history, and pending her formal admission to the Children's Home, she has been placed in charge of C. J. Smith, secretary of the Children's Aid Society. The child was taken north some time ago by an Indian woman, shown in Vancouver as Louisa Saunders. An inquiry as to her whereabouts was started, and after a great deal of difficulty Constable Woodcock succeeded in locating them at Port Rupert. He followed them there, but both the woman and the other Indians refused at first to give up the child, and even threatened trouble if she were taken, but without many words Constable Woodcock took possession of the girl and went his way with her. The woman, however, followed them to Alert Bay, and came through to Vancouver with them, although at Alert Bay the child was given into the care of Miss Scott, the matron of the Vancouver Children's Home."

At the close of business on Thursday last, the head office of the Vancouver agency staff of the British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Company assembled at the head office to offer congratulations to Fred. H. Godfrey on his approaching marriage. In a neat little speech, on behalf of those assembled, George J. Telfer asked him to accept a silver tea service with his best wishes for his future happiness and prosperity.

Through taken completely by surprise, Mr. Godfrey made a neat reply, thanking the donors for their kind expressions and good wishes. The pleasant event was brought to a close by all joining in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

London has a high school which makes a specialty of teaching the students to use the two hands indiscriminately. It has over 200 pupils.

Yoshio Kishimoto, who fills the important position of general passenger agent of the imperial government railways of Japan, is in San Francisco. He will make a thorough study of American railroad methods, in so far as they apply to passenger department affairs.

Like Living Corpses.
Chodhinski, Russia, Oct. 7.—Capt. Andrieff, of the Russian army, commander of the Vladivostok squadron, passed through here on October 6th on the way to eastern Russia. He is suffering from an acute form of nervous prostration, the result of the terrible tension during the naval fight with the Japanese fleet under Admiral Kamimura, following the departure of the Russian, Gromboi and Rurik from Vladivostok. The same ailment affects many of the wounded who are being sent home and who look like living corpses.

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..CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS..

Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All Classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED-A nurse girl for one child, Mrs. J. L. Madden, Times Office.

WANTED-Dressmaking or plain sewing, by the day. Corner Catherine and 2nd streets, Victoria West.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper for gentleman. Address A. D. Times.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED-Two smart canvassers; can earn five dollars a day. Apply 6 Douglas street.

WANTED-Position as secretary, by thoroughly competent male stenographer and typewriter. Apply "L." Times Office.

WANTED-Messenger boys. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and reliable male stenographer and bookkeeper seeks a position. Apply Box 100, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

NURSING WANTED-By the day or week; terms moderate. Apply 117 Blanchard street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED-Carpenter's tools, trunks, cast-off clothing, boots, shoes, etc., etc. Write or call on Jacob Aronson's New and Second-Hand Store, 84 Johnston street.

TO JOB PRINTERS-Our artists are now making every design, sketch, etc., for the best catalogue work produced in the West. Send your ideas, and outline sketches, and we will execute them without charge. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., Victoria.

WANTED-In any quantity, furniture, heaters and cook stoves, clothing, tools, etc. At the X. L. Second-Hand Store, 84 Johnston street, next to B. & N. Railway Station.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should come to our preparatory guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria.

WANTED-Photo-Engraving work from all parts of the province; satisfaction guaranteed; send four samples. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

A BARGAIN-Victoria West, \$500 cash, balance in monthly instalment to suit purchaser, will purchase nice roomed house with large cellar, roomy stable, carriage house, large barn, and other outbuildings, one acre land and orchard of about 50 fruit trees. For further particulars apply "House," Times Office.

FOR SALE-Small Yorkshire pigs (pedigreed). Apply P. D. Goepel, Cadboro Bay, or P. O., Victoria.

FOR SALE-Irish terrier puppies. Apply Theo. Fleming, Government street.

WE HAVE, in the Old Curiosity Shop, all kinds of furniture and goods. Look in and examine our Indian coats and skirts. Pierce O'Connor, cor. Fort and Blanchard.

FOR SALE-Choice new seven roomed house on Haywood Ave.; very cheap. Moore & Whittington, contractors, 150 Yates street. Phone A750.

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"For Knockers"

Ingalls said: "Opportunity knocks once on every door." He didn't say how many times you are allowed to knock on opportunity's door. Try it through a want advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

MRS. E. GALE, nurse, has removed to the corner of Menzies and Superior streets. Phone 1077.

DR. CORBETT has opened his new office at 95 Fort street. Hours, 10 to 3, 7.30 to 8.30.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING-No mess from 50c; smoky chimneys cured; any kind of black work done. Leave orders 4 English town street, shoe repairing shop.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN-For short term, at reasonable rates. Address A. B. P. O. Box 700.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

A. Stuart Robertson, J. E. Stuart, Pres. Mang. Dir.

26 Broad Street.

To Let-Richmond Ave., 9 rooms, \$20.

To Let-Vancouver St., 9 rooms, \$18.

To Let-Yates St., 10 rooms, \$30.

To Let-St. Lawrence St., 5 rooms, \$18.

To Let-Battery St., 8 rooms, furnished, \$25.

P. R. BROWN CO., Ltd.

30 Broad Street, Victoria.

FOR SALE-Oak Bay, 3 lots

Sparklet Syphons AND Cartridges for Same R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

KYRLE BELLEW AT LOCAL PLAYHOUSE

PRESENTED RAFFLES TO VICTORIA AUDIENCE

Well-Known Actor Has Good Support,
Including E. M. Holland—A De-
lightful Play.

Raffles, the exquisite, the elegant philo-
sopher, the handsome society lion, the
keen sport and finished scoundrel among
polished sophistry exists crime among
the victims, was introduced to Victorians
at the theatre last night by Kyrle Bel-
lew, the well known romantic actor. This
is Mr. Bellew's first appearance here in
many years, the last occasion being in
company with Mrs. James Brown, Port-
er, with whom he was associated for
four or five seasons. It is to his credit
that he has surrounded himself with cap-
able colleagues, and it isn't too much to
say that few better balanced companies
have appeared on the Victoria stage in
the past several years.

What a captivating fellow Raffles is!
Doubtless there wasn't a soul in the
audience that was sorry he escaped from
the relentless Capt. Bedford, who lost
the game by the narrowest possible mar-
gin. An ordinary thief, pursuing extra-
ordinary methods?—perish the thought.
Raffles takes a higher ground. He com-
pares the operations of "the amateur
cracksmen" to the questionable coups of
the doughty, unscrupulous warriors of
old "who received rewards from their
kings for plundering provinces." They
looked on a large scale for the fun of the
thing, and the same incentive actuates
the polished Raffles. "Good family, good
blood, good everything—but gone wrong
somewhere," he says. He blames heredity
for his peculiar proclivities, his father
having died a bushranger in the Never-
Never Land the vast Australian wilder-
ness.

But despite his extraordinary delu-
sions, and his dangerous parallels, Raf-
fles possesses many estimable qualities.
A thief by choice and instinct, he is true
hearted and brave, a marvellous admi-
nistrative of base dishonesty and conscious
integrity. But after all there are lots of
criminals who mean well, but sin because
they can't help it. That precisely was
the case with Raffles, and as there is no
hope of reformation in such a man his
true status should be in penal servitude.
The playing public perfectly realize this
but nevertheless when he escapes, cheer-
ers and applause greet the manoeuvre
—he has such "taking" ways.

The play deals with the theft of Lady
Melrose's diamond necklace. In Lord
Amersforth's house Mr. Raffles is a hon-
ored guest, the bright particular social
cuckoo, the handsomest, the most
brilliant conversationalist, the finest hand
at cricket, in fact he is perfection per-
fected. He wins the admiration of
everybody and the love of the old Lord's
ward. The mysterious personage, the
"Amateur Cracksmen" is reputed to be
in the neighborhood, and Lord Amersforth,
apprehensive for the safety of the Mel-
rose diamonds, calls in Captain Bedford,
the celebrated crime specialist, a sort of
Sherlock Holmes, who follows his fascinat-
ing calling for the same reason—the
Cracksmen pursue his excitement,
sport. They all discuss the Cracksmen
without license, and Raffles does most
of the talking. He calmly endorses the
methods adopted by the artistic poison-
er, doubts whether Capt. Bedford will
capture him, and snailily delivers a lit-
tle dissertation on theft, in which he
makes the startling assertion that "so-
ciety is based on theft."

In the night the diamonds are stolen.
A professional burglar receives them
from a trisecular maid who drops them
from the balcony. But Raffles happens
to be there. He collars the burglar and
diamonds (particularly the diamonds) and
then calls for lights. "Is this the
Cracksmen?" he innocently inquires.
When the necklace is missed there is
great hue and cry. Capt. Bedford, who
has his doubts concerning Mr. Raffles,
invokes his assistance. The latter ex-
presses doubt that the jewels will be re-
covered. Capt. Bedford bets him one
hundred pounds for charity that he will
recover them within twenty-four hours,
and then the battle of wits begins. The
captain loses his bet by a narrow squeak,
for Raffles reveals his identity in his own
apartment, hands the diamonds over to
Lord Melrose on the expiration of the
time, and then escapes by a clever but
highly impossible bit of strategy which
takes down the house.

Opinions differ as to which head should
be adorned by the premier laurels—Bel-
lew with his striking personality and
splendid presence, his finished elocution
and undoubted polish, or Mr. Holland
(Capt. Bedford) with his easy natural-
ness and lack of pose. Both are actors
of the first class, and their scenes to-
gether are admirable. The former is an
scholarly exponent of the drama, and one
who, if he chose, could write an en-
grossing book with his own career as a
subject. When he spoke of the Never-

Never Land, with a world of pathos in
his tones, he knew what he was talking
about, for he has been there digging for
gold.

Mr. Holland was an unapproachable
Capt. Bedford, the crime specialist. The
captain was not startlingly sensational
in his methods, as the late Mr. Holmes,
and Mr. Holland brought him within the
bounds of human possibility. But it was
not Mr. Holland's fault if the play-
wright bereft him of that intuitive
faculty which is indispensable to all
good detectives, and then, again, the
playwright can't be blamed, for had he
endowed Capt. Bedford with this essen-
tial the play would have been terminated in
the first act.

Of the ladies, Clara Blundick was an
exceptionally good Gwendolyn Connon,
her acting in several scenes with Mr.
Bellew being full of quiet strength. Miss
Beverly Sturgeons was excellent in the
unpopular role of Mrs. Vidal. The sup-
port all round was unquestionably ex-
cellent, while the scenic accessories were
all that the piece required. Probably a
good detective in real life could ask a
great many embarrassing questions, in
regard to several features in this drama-
tized exhibit of Raffles, but in plays of
this kind one isn't supposed to ask ques-
tions any more than he is expected to
emulate the intensely dangerous opera-
tions of the imitable cracksmen.

JOY SUCCEEDS DESPAIR

IN THE HOME OF MR. JOSEPH
HILTON, THOROLD, ONT.

His Daughter, Florence, Was All but
Dead From Drops—Her Doctor Had
Given Her Up—Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills Were Then Used and To-day
She Is Well and Strong.

From the Post, Thorold, Ont.
Everybody believes in a dreamy sort
of way of the efficacy of a well and
wisely advertised medicine, when the fe-
derated cases of restored health are at a
distance; but when a case comes up in
the home town, when the patient is
known to everyone, and when the cure is
not only positive but marvellous, the
efficacy of the medicine becomes a fact
—a decided thing. For many years the
Post has advertised Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People; large quantities of
them have been sold by the local drug
stores, and many remarkable cures have
been effected. One of these attracted
the attention of our reporter and he in-
vestigated. Miss Florence Hilton, the
eighteen-year-old daughter of Joseph and
Mrs. Hilton, living in the west part of
the town, was taken ill early last sum-
mer with dropsy, and was compelled to give
up one duty after another, and finally be-
came unable to walk or to lie down. Her
suffering was intense and medical skill
did all that could be done. Florence,
however, grew worse, sitting in her chair
day and night for five long months.

At last her doctor, who had been called
in, said that further visits were futile. The poor
girl's limbs were pitifully swollen and
finally burst below the knees. She sat
helpless and weak, gasping for breath
and at times could breathe at all only
with the greatest difficulty. One night
the neighbors came in and said she could
not live till morning. But to-day she is
alive and well, moving about among her
young companions, a remarkable and
marvellous contrast to what she then
was. The reporter called one evening at
the Hilton home, but Miss Florence was
out visiting. The father and mother
were in, however, and freely told him of
the cure, which they attribute entirely
to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The first
Hilton himself remembered that she had
the previous winter been cured by Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills of a slight attack
of dropsy, and also remembered the many
cures advertised in the Post. "She bought
two boxes and Florence took them, three
pills at a dose. In two weeks she felt
a slight decrease in the pain in her limbs,
and more pills were procured. For five
months—five long pain-laden months—
the weary girl had sat day and night in
her chair, but now she began to feel
the pain leaving her and to see her limbs
resume their natural size. Fourteen
boxes of the pills were taken and at last
her perseverance was rewarded. She
rose from her chair; her former strength
gradually came back; one by one her
household duties were taken up again,
and when the Post representative called
he was met by beaming faces and thank-
ful hearts and a grateful readiness to
give to the world the facts that had
saved a bright young life and had
brought joy instead of grief to a Thorold
home."

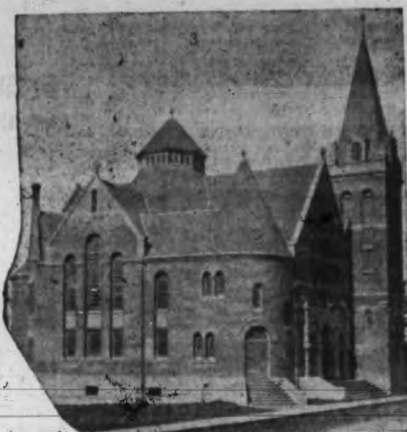
In thousands of other homes, scattered
over the length and breadth of Canada,
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have brought
health and joy and gladness and in every
home in the land where sickness and suf-
fering enters new health and strength can
be had through a fair use of this medi-
cine. Remember that substitutes can't
cure—they make the patient worse, and
when you ask for this medicine see that
the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
for Pale People," is printed on the wrap-
per around the box—then you are sure
you have the genuine pills. Sold by all
medicine dealers or by mail post paid at
50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by
writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.

ANNIVERSARY TO BE MARKED SUNDAY

SPECIAL SERVICES IN CENTENNIAL CHURCH

Will Celebrate the Event in an Appro-
priate Way—Something About
the Church.

The thirtieth anniversary of the
Centennial Methodist church will be
marked by special services next Sunday.
Members of the congregation have decorated
the auditorium with flowers and
evergreen, the effect being charming. In
the morning an address will be delivered
by Rev. S. D. Chown, D. D., of Toron-



CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.

to, and in the evening Rev. R. J. Mc-
Intyre, of Victoria West, will occupy the
pulpit. There will also be special ser-
vices in the afternoon, the regular Sun-
day school exercises taking the form of
a mass meeting.

On Monday evening the anniversary
will be appropriately celebrated. Tea
will be served by members of the congre-
gation and their friends at 6.30 o'clock.
Commencing at 8 o'clock a meeting will
be held, the pastor of the church, Rev.
J. P. Westman, occupying the chair. The
speeches will be delivered by Rev. G. W.
Dean, Rev. G. K. R. Adams, Rev. R. J.
McIntyre and Rev. J. P. Hicks. A
musical entertainment will follow, and
all attending are assured a pleasant
time.

In this connection the following brief
but interesting account of the important
bearing the Centennial church has had

on the development of Methodism in
Victoria is interesting:

"The history of Methodism in Victoria,
and indeed in British Columbia, dates
back to the year 1858, when a quartette
of missionaries sent out by the Wesleyan
Methodist church in Canada arrived and
commenced work. The first services
were held in the newly-erected court
house, under the leadership of Rev. D.
Evans, D. D. Such progress was made
that in 1860 a beautiful church edifice
was erected on the corner of Pandora
and Broad streets. The succeeding years
saw rapid development under the past-
orate of such men as Arthur Browning,
William Pollard, A. E. Russ, Coverdale
Watson and J. E. Starr, until in 1885 a
forward movement in church work saw
the organization of a second congrega-
tion and the planting of an additional
church in the North Ward of the city,
first in the school house on King's road,
and finally on the present site, Gorge
road.

"The first pastor of the newly-formed
cause was Rev. W. J. Dowler, B. A.,
now city clerk of Victoria. He was fol-
lowed by Rev. Charles Ladner, who sup-
plied until the appointment of the new
conference of British Columbia, Rev. J.
W. Wadman, M. A., became pastor in
1887.

"Two years of progress followed, when,

will furnish special music for the occasion.
The programme follows:

Organ Voluntary
Hymn Choir
Anthem Choir
Hymn Miss Deaville
Solo Choir
Chorus Mrs. Stanciland
Solo
Offertory
Hymn
Dismissal

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

On Sunday, at 11 a. m., the pastor, R. J.
McIntyre, will have charge of the service
and give an object lesson for old and young.
In the evening, at 7 o'clock, Rev. J. P.
Westman will take charge of the service
and preach. Sunday school in the after-
noon at 2.30.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. P. Vichet, M. A.,
will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morn-
ing subject, "God's Love"; evening,
"Christ's Work." Sunday school and Bible
class, 2.30 p. m. B. Y. P. U., Monday, 8
p. m. Quarterly business meeting, Thurs-
day, 8 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church corner of Pandora and Blanchard
streets. The pulpit will be occupied in the
morning by L. Tait, of Victoria West.
Rev. E. H. Shanks will conduct the service
in the evening, and Mrs. Shanks has kind-
ly consented to sing a solo. Sunday school
and Bible class as usual at 2.30 p. m.
Young People's Society of Christian En-
deavor meets at 8.15 after the evening ser-
vice. Everybody cordially invited to all
these services.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Thanksgiving service will be held by
Rev. Mr. Heinicke at 11 a. m. Sunday
school at 10 a. m. Week day services every
Wednesday evening at 7.30.

PSYCHO RESEARCH SOCIETY.

A lecture will be given by Mrs. L. Nagel
Poster and occult phenomena by L. E.
Poster, under the auspices of the Psycho
Research Society, at K. of P. hall, Pandora
street, on Sunday at 8 p. m. Subject for
lecture, "As Man Thinks So He Is."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Sunday service will be held at 87 Pan-
dora street at 11 a. m. Subject, "Doctrine
of Atonement."

THIS IS A TALE WITH A MORAL

Juliana Sandburg Suffered Six Years
With Dyspepsia and Was Cured by
One Box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tab-
lets.

"For over six years I was troubled
with dyspepsia and headache," says
Juliana Sandburg, of 221 John street,
North, Hamilton, Ont. "Nothing I ate
would agree with me.
"I tried several remedies but could not
get any relief. Then I was advised to
use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I
bought one box. After taking part of it
I found relief and by the time I had fin-
ished the box I was completely cured."

"That was a case of long suffering
quickly cured. Just think of suffering
for six years with permanent relief
within easy reach all the time. How
many other Canadians are still complain-
ing of Stomach Troubles? They too can
find a lasting cure in Dodd's Dyspepsia
Tablets."

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Oct. 8—5 a. m.—There has not
been much change in weather conditions
during the last 24 hours, a storm of
moderate energy still hovers off the coast of
Vancouver Island, and the pressure con-
tinues low over the whole Pacific slope;
rainfall has been general south of the
Strait and fog prevails at various stations
as well as in this province. In the
Northwest snow has fallen at Calgary and
in Manitoba, and the weather is cold and
unsettled.

FORECAST.

For 26 hours ending 5 p. m. Sunday.
Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate
drizzle, chiefly cloudy, with fog and smoke
lower Mainland—Light rain, chiefly
cloudy, with fog and smoke, with showers
to-night or Sunday.

REPORTS.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.60; temperature,
49° Fahrenheit; 49° wind, calm; weather,
foggy.
New Westminster—Barometer, 29.68; tem-
perature, 48°; minimum, 48°; wind, calm;
weather, cloudy.
Kamloops—Barometer, 29.70; temperature,
46°; minimum, 44°; wind, calm; weather,
cloudy.
Barkerville—Barometer, 29.70; tempera-
ture, 30°; minimum, 26°; wind, calm; weather,
cloudy, foggy.
San Francisco—Barometer, 29.78; tem-
perature, 56°; minimum, 56°; wind, 6 miles
S. E.; rain, 16; weather, rain.
Port Simpson—Barometer, 29.60; tempera-
ture, 38°; minimum, 38°; wind, 4 miles E.;
weather, clear.
Edmonton—Barometer, 29.72; tempera-
ture, 36°; minimum, 30°; wind, 8 miles S. E.;
weather, cloudy.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Princess Victoria from Seat-
tle—Mr. Yeaton, E. W. McGinnis, Mrs. Heath
and son, Mrs. Newkirk and son, W. F. Nord-
holt, Mrs. Nordholt, C. A. Hill, Mrs. Hill, R. A.
Brown, J. S. Richards, Mrs. Burn, Miss Burn,
G. W. Todd, B. Klein, E. G. Tennant, Mrs.
Tennant, W. Tennant, Mrs. Tennant, E. G.
Donovan, R. L. Gullmer, J. J. Campbell,
Mrs. Campbell, E. McCannell, J. W. Draper,
Mrs. King and 2 sons, J. Hackin, Mrs. Mc-
Kinnon, Miss McKinnon, K. J. Rangerson,
Mrs. Evans, Miss Warren, H. Barber, W.
Adams, F. H. Hobart, Mrs. Hobart, C. C.
Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, J. Bronette, J.
Bronette, Mrs. Bronette, Mrs. Tripp, Miss
Clifford, Miss Judd, R. C. Riblett, W. Godfrey,
Miss Hibbard, E. Pender, J. D. Murray, Miss
Gillmore, Mrs. Nicking, J. D. Kenahan, Mrs.
Kenahan, Mrs. F. A. Wilson, Mrs. Taylor,
Baby Baxter, E. H. Sande, J. A. Hunt, Mrs.
Hunt, W. T. Mandell, Miss Albright, Miss
Phillips, J. T. Haggan, S. S. Gordon, Miss
Frazer, C. C. Fraser, W. Mitchell, H. A. Tyler,
Miss McGeorge, J. L. Davis, F. J. Doyle, Mr.
Bifton, Mrs. Bifton, W. Clarke, F. C. Spence.

Church Services To-Morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services in the morning and evening at
11 and 7. Rev. H. J. Wood will be the
preacher during the day. The music fol-
lows:

Morning.
Organ—Andante V. Novello
Venite and Psalms—As Set Jackson
Te Deum—X Jackson
Benedictus 3
Jubilate 3
Hymns 147, 400 and 301
Organ—Gloria in Excelsis H. Farmer
Evening.
Organ—Andante E. Batiste
Psalms—As Set Mercer
Magnificat—H. Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—VII Mercer
Hymns 513, 522 and 247
Organ—Be Not Afraid Mendelssohn

ST. JOHN'S.

Harvest thanksgiving. Holy communion
at 8 a. m. and noon. Preachers: Morning,
11 o'clock, Rev. A. J. Ard, M. A.; evening,
7 o'clock, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard. The
music follows:

Morning.
Opening Hymn 282
Venite 104
Psalms—65, 104 Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum Hopkins
Jubilate Ouseley in G
Anthem—O Lord now Manifest Barby
Kyrie Ard in D Flat
Hymns 370 (by request) and 383
Evening.
Opening Hymn 381
Psalms—145, 147, 150 Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Stimpert
Nunc Dimittis Stimpert
Anthem—Great is the Lord Marchant
Hymns 388 and 306

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morn-
ing service and litany, 11 a. m.; children's
service, 3.30 p. m.; evening service, 7 p. m.
Preachers, morning, Rev. W. Raugh Allen;
evening, the Lord Bishop. The music set
for the day follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—Andante Hy. Smart
Venite Russell
Psalms for 9th Morning, Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum Jackson
Benedictus Troubridge
Litany
Hymns 2, 273 and 523
Voluntary—March Gullmant
Evening.
Voluntary—Offertory Colliarto
Processional Hymn 105
Psalms for 9th Evening, Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Turner
Nunc Dimittis Turner
Anthem
Hymns 226, 206 and 545
Vesper Hymn M. S.
Recessional Hymn 477
Voluntary—Grand Offertory Wyl

ST. BARNABAS'S.

Holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins and con-
firmation by the Bishop, 11 a. m.; hymns,

much to the regret of his people, to
whom he had endeared himself. Mr.
Wadman resigned his office and entered
the foreign mission field in Japan. At
the conference of 1889 Rev. W. W. Baer,
who had recently arrived from Ontario,
was given charge, and did faithful ser-
vice for a year, when Rev. J. H. White
became pastor. The years of his minis-
try were marked by a rapid develop-
ment in the city, with which the church
endeavored to keep pace, and in 1894 the
Gorge road was superadded by the fine
new building, now occupied by the con-
gregation, and named at its dedication
"Centennial."

"Rev. Joseph Hall became pastor in
1893, and was followed by 1895 by Rev.
J. P. Betts. These brethren, by faithful
effort, paved the way for the success
which has attended the labors of the last
two pastors, Rev. W. H. Barraclough
and Rev. J. P. Westman."

Services will be held both morning and
evening, 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. Dr.
Campbell, the pastor, will, at 7 p. m.,
at both services, Junior Christian En-
deavor Society at 10 a. m. Sunday school
and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Music as
follows:

Morning.
Psalm 223, 19 and 205
Hymns 223, 19 and 205
Anthem—Seek Ye the Lord Roberts
Tenor Solo, D. A. Fraser.
Evening.
Hymns 385, 342, 275 and 332
Anthem—Come Unto Me Ward
Solo—The Day is Ended A. H. Brown

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7
p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A.,
will be the preacher both morning and
evening. The musical arrangements are as
follows:

Morning.
Organ—Pastorale Mendelssohn
Psalm 23
Anthem—O Saviour of the World Goss
Hymns 243, 500 and 232
Organ—Alleluia Stimpert
Evening.
Organ—Andante Religioso Macon
Psalm 103
Anthem—Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem
Tenor Solo, J. L. Gibson.
Hymns 151 and 281
Solo—The Day is Ended A. H. Brown

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. R. Adams, will
preach at 11 a. m. At 7 p. m. a sermon
will be preached by Rev. S. D. Chown, D.
D., general secretary of moral reform for
the Dominion of Canada. At the close of
the regular evening service Dr. Chown will
address a mass meeting on the subject,
"Politics in Canada—As They Are and as
They Should Be." Classes, 10 a. m. Sun-
day school and Bible classes, 2.30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Special anniversary services. Special
decorations, special sermons and special
music. Rev. S. D. Chown, D. D., of Toron-
to, will preach at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m.
the McIntyre, of Victoria West, will
preach. The large choir of the
church, assisted by Mrs. Stanciland,

Campbell's NEW COATS AND SUITS New Silk Underskirts

New Moriette and Moreen Underskirts

New Raincoats and Umbrellas

New lot of Heptonette Raincoats arrived to-day,
tight and loose styles, with and without belts.
Another shipment of English Umbrellas, best
quality.

Children's Coats

A great many very pretty coats for girls placed
in stock to-day.

New Flannel Waists

IN GREAT VARIETY OF NEW STYLES

COMMUNICATIONS.

WE CANNOT.

To the Editor—Can you tell me why
it is that the esteemed secretary of the
Y. M. C. A., in arranging his series of
lectures, omitted the Socialists. Have
they no brains? No philosophy? Or does
he get financial support from the ruling
class only? Some people are much sur-
prised on looking up Emily Wopelia Bri-
fannica to find the definition of Socialism
as follows: "The ethics of Socialism and
the ethics of Christianity are identical,"
and were the Great Teacher here to-
day He would be with and for the com-
mon people, and, as in the past, they
would hear him gladly.

W. H. MARCON.

RE WATER METERS.

To the Editor—Having waited some
days, hoping some one else would take
the matter up, but none having done so,
I desire to ask, does the water com-
missioner think that the whole of his duties
is to concoct plans by which the water
takers may be fleeced? Only think of it,
"fifty cents for 1,000 gallons of water,"
that is a thirsty or desire to have a
clean shirt for Sunday! By this one
now, paying \$1 for 5,000 gallons, will
only pay 50 cents, while one now pay-
ing 90 cents for 3,500 gallons, will have
to pay 90 cents, and maybe meter rental
besides. This is not, to my mind, the
meaning or spirit of the motion passed by
the aldermen last Monday week.

Now the smoke has blown away, let
the fact that the city needs larger water
mains seems to be forgotten, only to
wake up again when another big fire
occurs. The excuse on that occasion for
the weak supply of water was: "There
were so many using their hose," when in
fact it was an hour before hose time.
The water commissioner's touch (like an
ancient king) turns everything into not
gold. Oh, no, but meters.

SPRING RIDGE.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

A lawyer was cross-examining the wife
of a burglar.
"You are the wife of this man?" he
asked.
The woman replied that she was.
"You knew he was a burglar when you
married him?" he went on.
"Yes," she answered.
"And how did you come to contract a
marriage with such a man?" said the
lawyer, pretending to be horrified.
"Well, it was this way," said the wit-
ness, sarcastically, "I was getting old,
and had to choose between a burglar and
a lawyer. What else could I do?"
The cross-examination broke down.

READ THIS, RHEUMATICS!

Just because your disease is deep set-
tled, the best of treatment is required.
Only powerful remedies can reach your
sore muscles and joints. Ever hear of
Nervine? It has been curing rheuma-
tism for nearly fifty years—thousands
have been restored by it. Even the
King's physician can't find a treatment
with more power over the pain than Ner-
vine. You only have to use Nelson's
Nervine to be cured. Get it to-day.

THE FOUNDATION STONE OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

In 1220, the first of English ecclesiastical buildings
was laid in 1220.

READ THIS, RHEUMATICS!

Just because your disease is deep set-
tled, the best of treatment is required.
Only powerful remedies can reach your
sore muscles and joints. Ever hear of
Nervine? It has been curing rheuma-
tism for nearly fifty years—thousands
have been restored by it. Even the
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The Daily Times.

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Knight's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 80 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 84 Gov't.
W. N. Henson & Co., 50 Government St.
A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.
Campbell & Cull, 701 and Troncau Alley.
George Marston, corner Yates and Gov't.
H. W. Walker, grocer, Esplanade road.
W. Wilby, 61 Douglas St.
Max. Brock, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
W. Bedding, Craigflower road, Victoria W.
Geo. J. Cook, 40 Esplanade, Ed. & Ethel.
J. S. McDonald's Oak Bay Junction.
Orders taken at Geo. Marston's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:
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Kamloops-South Bros.
Dawson & White Horse-Bennett News Co.
Rosalind-M. W. Simpson.
Nanaimo-E. Hingray & Co.

Liberal Candidates

The following candidates for election to the House of Commons are in the field with the approval and endorsement of the Liberal party and the Liberal government:

Nanaimo--RALPH SMITH.
Comox-Atlin--W. SLOAN.
Vancouver City--R. G. MACPHERSON.
Yale-Cariboo--DUNCAN ROSS.
Kootenay--W. A. GALLIHER.
New Westminster--J. B. KENNEDY.

THE CANDIDATES.

The very large and representative convention of Liberals which selected Mr. George Riley as the candidate of the party for the city of Victoria in the present campaign is one of the strongest auguries of party success that could be asked. The best of feeling prevailed. Mr. Langin and Dr. Lewis Hall, who were also before the convention, received support of which they have no reason to be ashamed, and the prompt and graceful manner in which the former moved and the latter seconded a motion that the nomination should be made unanimous left nothing to be desired in the way of the promotion of party harmony. The outcome of the convention illustrates the soundness of the great Liberal principle which encourages independence within the party and unity in the face of the enemy.

Various reasons led to the choice of Mr. Riley. In the first place, he has represented the constituency well during the past three years, and the general opinion was that as he wished the endorsement of his party by a nomination, he ought to receive it. In the next place, it was felt that he is the strongest available candidate, and one who is thoroughly acceptable to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet. He has ever been a staunch Liberal and an earnest worker in the interests of this city. His excellent work in connection with the establishment of fish traps is of itself a signal recommendation not only to his party but to the constituency at large. But the best reason of all was that he was the candidate whom the great majority of the convention wanted. He will put up a fine campaign; he will be assisted in the heartiest manner by all Liberals; he will command the confidence and the votes of a great number of our people who are not particularly pronounced in their party allegiance, and when the votes are counted on November 3rd he will have a majority that will establish for many years to come the supremacy of the Liberal party in Victoria.

The Conservatives selected Col. Prior. The Colonel admitted in his speech of acceptance that his career in local politics left something to be explained, and he was careful to assure his friends that his errors were those of the head, not of the heart. This is usually the case. When a politician gets found out in work that will not bear scrutiny, it is always his head that errs; his heart is ever in the right place. But most people will have their doubts about the expediency of voting for a gentleman whose head goes wrong on the first available opportunity. The Colonel had not been premier very long before he was detected in the Chimney Creek business; it is not unreasonable to suppose that if he had remained in office long enough there would have been a good many other cases in which his perverse head

would have got the better of his virtuous heart, and he would have continued to fall from grace until some inquiring opponent found him out and the Lieutenant-Governor asked him to vacate his office. We greatly mistake the sentiments of the people of Victoria if they wish to have as their representative a man whose conceptions of the proprieties of official position are so exceedingly crude as those of Col. Prior. If he could not see anything wrong in the Chimney Creek transaction, it is extremely difficult to suggest anything which his head could not justify for the time being to his trusting heart. An interesting part of the transaction is that the Colonel does not seem to have yet realized the political enormity of what he did. In addition to his unsavory record in this respect, he has also the conspicuous notoriety of having been the first and only representative ever elected to Ottawa from his constituency who was unseated for bribery and corruption.

So much for the Colonel personally. As for the party for which he stands, it is so utterly discredited throughout the country by its senseless opposition to measures in the best interests of Canada; it is so much at sixes and sevens in regard to the policy that ought to be pursued in railway matters; it is so discredited; it has such a poor record to appeal to, and it is so absolutely certain of defeat, that the electors of the city of Victoria are not at all likely to be so absurd as to send the Colonel to Ottawa to make one more of the small errors which will sit on Mr. Speaker's left. He will receive a good many Conservative votes, for most of the leaders of that party will feel in duty bound to support his nominee, but that he can hope to be the choice of those whose political prejudices are not so strong that they will vote with their party under any circumstances that can be imagined is out of the question. The Colonel's friends say that he has never been beaten. To be elected by a small vote and then be unseated for confessed bribery and corruption may not exactly be a defeat, but it is something very much worse, and this followed by such an ignominious fizzle as the Colonel made in the local arena is sufficient to discount all the prestige that could be achieved in a score of victories. The Colonel may as well prepare for his exit from political life. The coup de grace will be administered by the people of Victoria on November 3rd.

THE LAST REFUGE.

The Colonel as it surveys a hopeless political situation is forced to fall back upon superstition for the consolations of hope. Judge Morrison, it says, is the thirteenth member of the House of Commons who has been appointed to public office by the Laurier government. There is an unlucky number. Therefore the Conservative party is sure to win. Is there no possibility that the luck may be against the Tories, in spite of the fact that they have printed political party on their banner and selected a man of unblemished record to carry it in Victoria? But the electorate must not permit their minds to dwell upon the past. It must be distinctly understood that all that is behind must be covered up and passed by with averted faces and averted nostrils. It is not good form to look back—except upon the record of the G.H.S.

The Tory party when it was in power appointed a few members of Parliament to office, it carved the constituencies for the special purpose of separating the political sheep from the heretical goats and giving the former the maximum of power for the minimum number of votes, it created a franchise act which it was openly boasted would handicap the G.H.S. to a satisfactory extent, its returning officers repeatedly declared minority candidates elected, the boodle fund was of fabulous proportions and was scandalously created by forced assessments on government contractors. The revelations which followed the disintegration of the pack eventually astounded the world and aroused the wrath of the Canadian people to such an extent that the Tory government, though fortified in power by every agency that political cunning could devise, was cast from office. A political revolution was necessary to achieve that result. The political sentiment of the people had to be overwhelmingly in favor of the Liberal party to make the reform possible. Now that the gerrymander and the cooked franchise have been swept away and replaced by measures absolutely fair to both parties in their provisions, we are about to learn by the result of a general election what is the relative standing of the Liberal and the Conservative parties in the estimation of the people of Canada.

The result of the verdict will be awaited with absolute confidence by all supporters of the Laurier government. There never was in Canada a government with more unassailable record. There never was a government under whose policy the country made such marvellous progress.

The record of the candidate selected by the opposition in Victoria indicates unmistakably how much value must be attached to its professions of conversion. The character of a party is represented faithfully by the characters of its men. The same party, the same old men, the same old principles, the same old canting white about high ideals, good hearts and weak human nature, and if the electors were forgiving and trusting there would be the same old story to tell of corruption unspeakable and ideals unattainable.

THE COLONEL AND HIS FRIENDS

Our friend the Colonel must be feeling uncommonly jolly to-day as he reflects upon the fact that in his last political battle he has the support not only of such a stalwart as Hon. R. F. Green, but, as he was assured by the pulsant Chief Commissioner, of the whole McBride government. The Colonel has had his trials lately. But as the tribulations were confessedly the consequence of errors of the head and not of inherent weaknesses of that portion of the human organism which in the best specimens is said to be desperately wicked, the trials sit lightly upon the mind of the sinner. We must not be understood as even insinuating that there is anything wrong with the Colonel's head. It was the heart that led him astray and created the possibility of the men who accepted from the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor responsibility for his misdoings appearing by his side on the public platform and endorsing him for a position of trust and importance. But the situation must appear somewhat grotesque to common people who have no clear perception of the eternal principles and impregnable virtues of Conservatism.

We hope the jollity of the feelings of the Tory candidate may not be affected by reflection upon the standing of the valiant Mr. Green, his Premier and the government of which they are the chief ornaments in the city of Victoria. In the light of the retractions at the late provincial election a man who was not in the habit of permitting the feelings of an exuberant heart to get the better of the judgment of a somewhat erratic head might be inclined to regard the support of the incorruptible, the unimpeachable and the virtuous Mr. Green as a possible source of weakness. But words of patronage delivered with such an engaging smile as the Chief Commissioner possesses at all times could not fail to disarm suspicion and to inspire confidence.

Are we to understand that Hon. R. F. Green, but lately a strong opponent of Senator Macdonald of government ownership of railways, has also been converted in the twinkling of an eye, and here is this Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which he says the people of Canada are to pay for 95 per cent, asking for additional assistance from the McBride government, according to the Colonist. Verily there are complications in the air! Mr. Borden was content to set the amount contributed by the people at 90 per cent, and he has since modified his estimate. But then Mr. R. F. Green is a bold politician, as the electors of Lillooet are willing to testify.

The anticipated Borden boom in Ontario, has proven a flat failure. The Conservative leader has aroused no enthusiasm whatever. The consequence is that the Tory organs are already preparing a soft place for the great fall by announcing that if they are defeated, an unlimited campaign fund, not the popularity of the Liberal government, will be the agency which brought death to their hopes of office.

There were 645 electors at the Liberal convention last night. The Conservative meeting was attended by 257 persons. The respective figures may be taken as representing the relative amount of enthusiasm displayed in the ranks of the two parties and the prospects of the rival candidates on election day.

Hon. R. F. Green says the Liberals have "betrayed every trust reposed in them by the people," which is a very convincing statement coming from such a source.

VICTORIA TO SIMPSON.

Hugh Allen Says This Route Has Wonderful Possibilities.

The following special dispatch to the Toronto Globe from Montreal will be read with interest by Victorians:
Mr. Hugh A. Allen of the Allan line, one of the directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, who recently toured the West, gives the following highly interesting account of the trip:
"I must confess that I had not idea of the wonderful possibilities of the route between Port Simpson and Victoria, both as regards passenger and freight traffic. I would not hesitate to say that the 500 miles between Port Simpson and Victoria would become the most renowned tourist route in the world. I have seen most of the favorite routes, but I have never seen anything that can compare with it. It is not a case of seeing one or two glaciers, but right along beautiful snow-tipped mountains are presented to view, and all the while your steamer is passing through the most charming islands. Then there is always an opportunity of seeing large whales, a sight at any time worth a couple of days' sail. The possibilities of freight traffic are most surprising. In the first place the greater part of the halibut catch is taken up north about Port Simpson, and with a coast service a very large part of the traffic would, by following the natural route, go to the terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific. In addition the salmon catch in the river up about Port Simpson is far greater than in the river farther south. For instance, the catch in the Skeena river, just close to Port Simpson, last year was almost double that of the famous Fraser river, while the Kitimat river, a little south of Port Simpson, is fairly teeming with fish. This trade, could be secured by the lumber trade, could be secured by the coast fleet. As regards the ocean fleet, the exports and imports from Seattle and Vancouver show how rapidly the trade between Great Britain and the Orient is increasing, and a far greater part of this business could be brought to the new Canada."
"What are the natural facilities of the harbors?"

BEAUTIFUL CUT GLASS

A piece of fine cut glass is always a pleasing present, and gives a brilliant sparkle to the dinner table. We are showing a choice assortment of the purest white in color, and the finest cut, at prices that will commend them to all intending purchasers.

C. E. Redfern,

43 Government St. Established 1862 Telephone 118.

There are three or four of them that are by nature as splendidly equipped as the port of Halifax. Port Simpson has certainly a very excellent harbor, but not superior to the one at Lime Rock, Bute Inlet, and a few others. Fifty fathoms of water can easily be found right up into the harbors, and the perfectly straight sides of the mountains prevent the possibility of any rocks.

"What will determine the choice of the terminal?"

"My opinion is that it will have to be settled rather from the land side than from the ocean side. As I said, there are a number available, and the final choice will depend on the pass that may be chosen through the Rocky Mountains. Once this is decided on the easiest and shortest route will be taken to the Pacific, and at the end it will be found that there is a suitable harbor close by."

"THROUGH THE ROCKIES."

Interesting Lecture Given by Rev. G. W. Dean at Victoria College.

The lecture on "Through the Rockies on a Velocipede" by Rev. G. W. Dean in the High school assembly room last evening was an unquestioned treat. There was a good attendance and as the inaugural of a series to be given under the auspices of the Victoria College it was full of special interest.

Mr. Dean opened his remarks by narrating a delightful Indian tradition of the formation of the majestic Rockies and he described in a manner which held the breathless attention of his audience a trip taken by him through these great mountains on a railway velocipede. From the eastern fringe of this chain through the Selkirk to Yale he took his hearers, after which he turned to California, where the grandeur of the Yosemite park proved a fine subject for his camera. The lecture was illustrated by a splendid lot of views, and was punctuated by applause.

Rev. A. Ewing will deliver the next lecture of the course on the 21st inst., taking as his subject "China and Japan."

NOT THE SLIGHTEST DANGER
In using Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Maudslayi and Buttermilk for constipation. Highly recommended because they cause no crippling pains. For prompt and certain cure use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

In connection with the jubilee of the Melbourne public library, now the finest institution of its kind in the southern hemisphere, it is requested that at its inception a request for a donation of books was made to the Imperial government without eliciting any response. A similar application to the United States government brought 500 volumes.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, SPORTS. MEN To wash and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, polish and earth, etc., use The "Master Mechanic's" Bar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

Miss Honora Shipe, who recently died near Capetown at the age of 101, was a near relative of Napper Tandy, immortalized in "The Wearing of the Green."

A DISTINGUISHED OFFICER.

Capt. Reginald Bacon, who won fame in the recent naval manoeuvres in his capacity as inspecting captain of submarines, has been 27 years in the service. More than once his promotion has been premature, in recognition of some valued service or other, but it was in the naval campaign in 1897 that he won marked distinction and was awarded D.S.O. On a previous occasion when the Italian emigrant ship Utopia was wrecked in Gibraltar bay Captain Bacon displayed such resource and heroism in the saving of life that he was specially honored by the then King of Italy. This distinguished officer can write as well as fight, and his "Manual of Electric Lighting for the Navy" has become a useful standard work. Another of his books, "Reins of the City of Blood," gives a graphic account of the war and the gruesome doings in that dark corner of darkest Africa—London Star.

Prepare for the Fall

Remember, if you desire, you must have a dress coat. An overcoat is a necessity. Our line of high-class dress and overcoat goods is just right, including Venetians, Vicennas, Cheriots, Worsted, Meltons, Friese, Beavers, etc., etc.

COOPER & LINKLATER
FINE TAILORS,
Cor. Fort and Broad.
PHONE 604.

Mainland AND British Lion CIGARS

For Sale Everywhere.
Every Cigar Branded.

Don't take anything "just as good." Avoid everything "better." The Mainland and British Lion Cigars are cost from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per thousand more than any other Ten Cent Cigar of the market.

Now are you "on"?

IT IS FASHION-ABLE!

Society leaders tell us that the use of perfume is coming into style again, and that during the coming season it will be used more than ever. The following list contains some of the newest and most popular of the latest:

Colgate's "Daisy" in bulk, 75c.
Colgate's "Lily" in bulk, 75c.
Colgate's "Lily" in bulk, 75c.
Colgate's "Lily" in bulk, 75c.
Colgate's "Lily" in bulk, 75c.
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Colgate's "Lily" in bulk, 75c.
Colgate's "Lily" in bulk, 75c.
Colgate's "Lily" in bulk, 75c.

WHEN SEBASTOPOL FELL.

Pen Picture of the Great Tragedy of 1855.

This is how Dr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, described the fall of Sebastopol in 1855, a great war spectacle that may be repeated at Port Arthur.

"I went back to my uneasy couch about 2 o'clock, but I was speedily aroused by an awful explosion. I hastened to my lookout post again. The flames were spreading all over the city. It was an ocean of fire.

"At 4 a.m. the camps from sea to valley were aroused by an awful shock—the destruction of some great magazine behind the Redan. In quick succession, one, two, three, four explosions followed. At 4.45 a.m. the magazines of the flagstaff bastion and the garden batteries exploded.

"The very earth trembled at each one, burst; but at 5.30 a.m. when the whole of the huge stone fortress, the Quarantine and Alexander were buried into the air, almost simultaneously, with appalling roars, and the sky was all reddened by the incessant flashes of the bursting shells, the boldest held their breath and stared in awestruck wonder. It was broad day.

"The Russian fleet was gone, the last of the men-of-war was at the bottom—only the steamers were active, towing boats and moving from place to place on mysterious errands. Thirty-five magazines in all were blown up, and the morning of September 9th the Russians were marching out of the south side. We could see the bridge covered with them still. At 6.45 a.m. the last body of infantry crossed the bridge and mounted the opposite bank.

"Yes, the south side was left to the possession of the allies at last. Sebastopol, the city, the docks and the arsenal, was ours.

"In half an hour more the end of the bridge itself was floated away by some invisible agency from the south side, in less than half an hour the several portions of it were collected at the further side of the roadstead.

"Meantime the fires, fed by small explosions, spread till the town seemed like one great furnace vomiting out columns of velvety-black smoke to heaven. Soon after 7 o'clock columns of smoke began to ascend from Port Paul. In a minute or two more flames were seen breaking out in Port Nicholas. The first explosion with a stupendous roar later in the day; the mines under the latter did not take fire. The retreat of Gortchakoff was effected with masterly skill."

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—Would you like to take a peep at the new cut glass? It's just in—"Libby's". Not necessary to say any other word. Weiler Bros., Government street.

David Spencer,
Government and Broad Streets.

News For To-Night

New Fall Ready-to-Wear Hats

At a Saving To-Night at 7.30

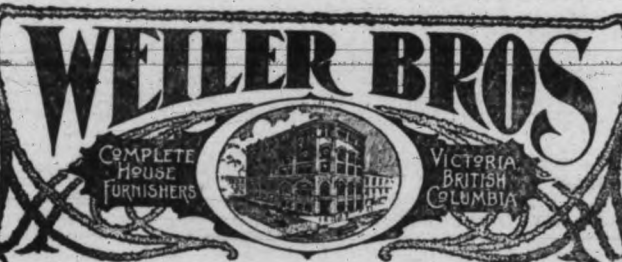
60 Hats, Ladies' and Misses', colors champagne, navy black, brown and beaver, values \$3.00 and \$3.50

At 7.30 To-Night, \$2.25

White Silk Shirt Waists To-Night

\$ 5.00 Waists for \$3.00
6.50 Waists for 3.90
7.50 Waists for 4.90
8.50 Waists for 5.75
12.50 Waists for 7.50

[Whitewear Department.]



FOR FALL. FOR WINTER
WE ARE NOW SHOWING A SPLENDID RANGE
OF THE LATEST IDEAS IN

Real Eiderdown Quilts

COMPRISING AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF EXQUISITE COLORS AND DESIGNS.

Something for Everybody

EIDERDOWNS
In Red China, either with plain borders or medallion styles.
Prices.
3x4 feet.....\$2.75
4x5 feet.....\$4.00
5x6 feet.....\$5.50
6x6 feet.....\$7.00 and \$7.50
All our Quilts are ventilated.

EIDERDOWNS
In Plain Silks, Moquettes or Satin. A nice variety.
Prices.
3x4 feet, Frilled Silk.....\$27.50
3x4 feet, Frilled Silk.....\$35.00
3x4 feet, Frilled Satin and Sateen.....\$25.00
3x4 feet, Frilled Satin.....\$35.00
Floss Filled Cushions in all sizes.

SPECIAL OFFER

We have a veritable "Down Quilt," covered in good Sateen, which we bought at a special price by taking a large quantity.

Only \$5.50 for a 5x6 Down Quilt, at

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Subscribe for the Times.
The Daily Times Has All the News

Dollar Apples

Just a Few Boxes of Beautiful Apples to Be Run Out at \$1.00 Each...

Mowat's Grocery,

77 YATES STREET.
FREE SILVERWARE WITH EVERY SALE.

GARRISON FIELD SPORTS YESTERDAY

ATHLETIC CONTESTS HELD AT WORK POINT

Large Crowd Witnessed Interesting Competition—The Results—Wrestling at New Westminster—Notes.

The annual Garrison sports, which took place on the parade grounds at Work Point barracks yesterday afternoon, attracted crowds of soldiers and civilians. Both officers and men of the Garrison participated. The programme was well arranged and included the different sprinting events included in the programme, while here and there were scattered large mysterious looking structures erected for the obstacle race—without which such a field day would be incomplete. They were prettily decorated with festoons of flags. Invited guests of the officers were given seats where all the contests could be witnessed without difficulty, and entertained in a thoroughly hospitable manner.

As mentioned yesterday, the programme was lengthy and varied. It included some twenty events. At least five contestants entered in every event. It was the obstacle race that roused the most enthusiasm. A quarter mile course had been laid out and the competitors were required to surmount numerous difficulties, the most formidable being a leap to a high wall of lumber and generously greased. Six or seven soldiers entered, and after a most interesting contest Sapper Atkinson tumbled across the finishing line thoroughly "done up," after having complied with all the requirements of the competition. He was closely followed by the others.

Two tug-of-war contests took place. The first was between lightweight teams from the B. G. A. and K. E., and the second between heavyweight teams from the same corps. The former were victorious in both instances.

There were lightweight and heavyweight boxing contests. In both cases there were two entries and each resulted in a draw, the competitors dividing the prize money. Gr. Ford and Dr. Neillings were the lightweights who boxed, while Sergt. Dunn and Gr. McNamee fought the heavyweight number of rounds in the heavyweight class.

At about 6.30 o'clock the final event was concluded, when Mrs. Bland presented the prizes.

Appended is a complete list of the results: Putting the shot—Sergt. Dunn, 1st; Gr. O'Donnell, 2nd; Gr. Byrnes, 3rd. Long jump—Gr. O'Donnell, 1st; Trumpeter Province, 2nd; Sergt. Dunn, 3rd. Throwing cricket ball—Gr. O'Donnell, 1st; Gr. Burgess, 2nd. High jump—Gr. O'Donnell and Gr. McNamee divide the first prize; Lance Corporal Sullivan, 3rd. Quarter mile flat—Sap. Atkinson, 1st; Gr. Quarrle, 2nd; Sap. Reid, 3rd. Old soldiers' race—Sergt. Dunn, 1st; Pte. Daley, 2nd; C. S. M. Guest, 3rd. Rank and file N. C. O.'s race—Corp. Lyons, 1st; Bomb. Davis, 2nd; Lance Corporal Worral, 3rd. Hurdle race—Sap. Atkinson, 1st; Sergt. Patey, 2nd; Gr. O'Donnell, 3rd. Sack race—Bomb. Harrison, 1st; Sap. Atkinson, 2nd; Gr. Byrnes, 3rd. One hundred yards flat—Corp. Lyons, 1st; Gr. O'Donnell, 2nd; Bomb. Davis, 3rd. Half mile flat—Sergt. Atkinson, 1st; Sap. Reid, 2nd; Gr. Quarrle, 3rd. Run and treacle competition—Gr. Jamieson, 1st; Gr. Dalton, 2nd; Gr. Byrnes, 3rd. One hundred and fifty yards flat, W. O. and S.—Sergt. Dunn, 1st; Sergt. Patey, 2nd; Sergt. Sisman, 3rd. One mile flat—Sap. Reid, 1st; Sergt. Sisman, 2nd; Lance Corporal Worral, 3rd. Quarter, 4th. Mop tournament—Gr. Fitzsimmons, 1st; Gr. Ward, 2nd; Gr. Radcliffe, 3rd. Buglers' race—Trumpeter Province, 1st; Trumpeter Sprague, 2nd. Foot race—Bomb. Williams, 1st; Radcliffe, 2nd; Burgess, 3rd. Obstacle race—Sap. Atkinson, 1st; Trumpeter Province, 2nd; Gr. Dalton, 3rd; Gr. Howell, 4th. Bandmen's race—Bomb. Davis, 1st; Sergt. Patey, 2nd; Sap. Atkinson, 3rd. Bumping competition—Bomb. Harrison, 1st; Gr. Bell, 2nd; Gr. Price, 3rd. Consolation race—Gr. Ford, 1st; Gr. Jones, 2nd; Gr. Reilly, 3rd. Officers' races, handicap start for married men—Capt. Bunbury won the first race and Capt. Wright the second race, with Capt. Popham, R. A. M. C., taking second place.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Two matches of the local championship series will be played this afternoon. One

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend in the hour and time of need.
Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2.
No. 1 for ordinary cases. No. 2 for severe cases—10 degrees strength—three dollars per box.
Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and injections are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. **The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.**
No. 2 and No. 3 are sold in all Victoria stores.

The Football Outlook for the Season

Proposal to Unite Mainland and Island Leagues Meets With Favor

Of all winter sports that which is most popular among the youthful athletes of Victoria is football. Some prefer Association and others are inclined to favor Rugby, but all agree that both pastimes have fascinating peculiarities to themselves, which enthrall the player and hold the attention of the spectator. Both games are played by members of local athletic organizations. In some districts Association attracts the most attention, while in another section the Rugby game is played with unexcelled enthusiasm. There is a constant fight for popularity in progress between the two sports. Generally the question of which shall be the favorite depends upon the success or non-success of the senior teams in their league games.

At present Association football seems to have the leading place. Last year was a surprising freedom. As usual Rev. Mr. Bolton was the central figure. He brought with him a budget of communications, and kept those present discussing all kinds of proposals until a late hour. Briefly the business transacted related to the senior city league. It was agreed that owing to the necessity of starting the provincial series early the local league would have to be finished as soon as possible. Four teams entered for this, namely, Victoria United, the Garrison, Navy and Victoria West. Two games will be played each Saturday, and in this way the series will be completed in time to allow the local teams to take part in the competition for the championship of British Columbia.

Nothing has yet been done towards organizing either the intermediate or junior leagues. This will be undertaken at a meeting of the association called for Monday evening next. High promise to be exceptionally keenly contested. As a result of the victory of the Victoria West team in the intermediate series, last season the association cup becomes their property, having been won for three consecutive years. However, officials of the V. W. A. A. have shown their anxiety to assist in the encouragement of true sport by promising to present a new trophy for competition among local intermediate teams under the usual conditions. It is likely that teams will enter this series from Victoria West, and the Capital Athletic Association of James Bay. A determined effort is being made to bring another eleven into the contest for the purpose of adding to the interest.

Indications point to a season of remarkable activity among the juveniles. Most of the local public schools are entering teams, while the St. Louis College and one or two clubs also are participating in the competition. Altogether this promises to be a banner winter for junior football players, and it is understood that the majority have already commenced training in preparation for the struggle which will decide the holder of the pennant for 1904-05.

An agreement has been reached among the three local leagues that the rules governing Association football for 1903-04 will be followed this season. Another important innovation is the appointment of official referees and linesmen for both the senior, intermediate and junior matches. This plan was adopted, upon the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Bolton, for the purpose of avoiding the friction frequently caused last year by the selection of linesmen from among the spectators.

Following up their good work in connection with the city league Rev. Mr.

British Columbia championship will not have to be played at Nanaimo. Hereafter the by-laws have made it necessary that this match take place at the Coal City. This, however, will be one of the first things to be altered. It is expected that the final matches will now be brought off in the Victoria, Garrison, Ladysmith and Nanaimo grounds in regular order.

Should the effort being made to secure the co-operation of the Mainland teams in the senior series meet with success it will give the pastime a splendid impetus. The suggestion is that the Island teams should play off on their own grounds, and the Mainland eleven decide the question of superiority between themselves. Then the winning teams on the two leagues could meet in a game or series of games to decide the championship. Whether the idea will meet with favor among members of the Westminster and Vancouver clubs is not yet known.

There are five Popes on the face of the globe. They are the Pope of the Latin church; the schismatic, or Orthodox, Pope; the Father of the Faithful, ruling at Constantinople; the Pope of Tibet, who has five hundred millions of subjects; and the schismatic Pope of the Mohammedan world, who reigns at Morocco. All five are threatened with hard times; 1904 has been unpropitious to them. He of Morocco takes his situation with the lightest heart, and goes on amusing himself with scientific toys. He is an amiable being, and the son of an English mother, who bargained in her marriage articles to be buried in British soil, at Gibraltar or elsewhere. Since the signing of the Anglo-French accord German agents have given him no peace. He is glad of this. It opens to him a prospect of Emperor William following towards France, civilly but firmly, a dog-in-the-manger policy. The finest pastures in Africa are in Morocco, and the Germans hunger for them. Of the five Popes, Pius X. is the most venerable. Nicholas the most feared, the Sultan the most terror-haunted and terrorist, the Dahi Lama the most mysterious, and the head of the Muslim schismatics the best fellow. We may see a few of them here some day taking the places of Daudet's "Rois en Exil." Paris Correspondent London Truth.



K. SCHOLEFIELD.
Captain Victoria Rugby Club.

The organization of the provincial intermediate league will also be a great boon to enthusiasts. At the present time the Cumberland teams hold the cup, but on account of the prohibitive transportation rates between Victoria and that place to local team challenged them last year. If the management is taken over by the association, however, these and other matters will have to be arranged. Every intermediate team wishing to compete will have to be given a fair opportunity.

Perhaps the most interesting recent development in football circles, however, is the announcement that negotiations are in progress for bringing one of the crack amateur English teams on a tour through Canada. This suggestion was originated by Rev. W. W. Bolton, and was taken up with enthusiasm by both the district and British Columbia leagues. With Rev. Mr. Bolton submitting a budget of communications, which showed the proposal to be practical these present were all eagerness to hear how the ambitious undertaking was to be carried out. It was explained that the English players, being amateurs, did not wish any remuneration. All that was required was that all travelling and hotel expenses be guaranteed. Everyone agreed that it should not be difficult to meet this request and a motion that a committee be organized to ascertain how many games could be arranged from the East to the West of the Dominion was carried. It is not expected that all preparations for the visit can be made before the season of 1906.

It is impossible at the present time to predict the success or non-success of Rugby football for the ensuing season. No organization meetings have yet been held among the seniors or intermediates. The juniors, however, have elected officers and taken other preliminary steps towards preparing for the winter league. Judging by the attendance and the optimistic feeling prevailing the boys should make a good fight for the championship. The intermediates also will have a strong fifteen. Of the seniors, however, nothing can be said as yet. K. Scholefield and a few other prominent players have expressed their determination to organize a team that will carry the Victoria colors through to victory. It is to be hoped that they will be accorded the heartiest possible support in this laudable endeavor. Everything considered, the ensuing season should prove one that will linger long in the memory of enthusiasts. It should mark the opening of a new era for both Association and Rugby football in Victoria. There is no reason why Victoria teams should not carry both senior championships. Let every local athlete, whether junior, intermediate or senior, work together with this object in view.



H. A. GOWARD.
Captain Victoria United Association Football Club.

Bolton, assisted by delegates from the Victoria United and Garrison teams, attended the annual meeting of the British Columbia Association Football League at Nanaimo, and advocated radical alterations. In the first place they proved that the constitution and by-laws as at present drafted were badly in need of amendment, and the meeting consented to the appointment of a committee to consider the matter and submit a full report. Secondly the proposal to induce the Mainland teams to amalgamate with the B. C. A. F. I. was taken up, and instructions given the secretary to explain the advantages of such a step to the Vancouver and Westminster clubs. And thirdly it was decided that the management of the provincial intermediate league should be conducted by the association.

All these are matters of vital importance. The revision of the constitution means that the final games for the

AL. GILLESPIE.
Half Back Victoria Rugby Club.

a fairly successful one for local teams in the provincial league, the Victoria eleven finishing second, either one or two points behind the Garrison team, which captured the medals and the championship. The competition between the Columbia and Victoria for the lead in the City League was also keen. Rev. W. W. Bolton, vice-president of the British Columbia Association Football League, and others associated with him in the endeavor to make the ensuing season mark the inauguration of a new era are therefore encouraged by the exceptionally good support received from both the players and public last year.

Perhaps the most important event in local football circles so far has been the amalgamation of the Victoria and Columbia teams. For several years both these clubs have entered teams in the city and provincial leagues. Anyone acquainted with the prevailing conditions knows that there is not sufficient material available here to make up two eleven strong enough to successfully cope with the teams entered for the provincial championship. The result, therefore, has been that, while the rival local aggregations have fought desperately for the city cup, both have been outclassed when pitted against outside teams entered for the British Columbia trophy. Now, however, this is all altered. The warring elements have been eliminated, and the two have met and amicably decided to play together in future.

When this union of forces was decided upon it was agreed that the name of the new club should be known as "Victoria United." In the election of officers Rev. W. W. Bolton was made president, and H. A. Goward unanimously selected captain. Both gentlemen are well known, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to comment on their marked ability to occupy the respective positions with credit. Rev. Mr. Bolton is always anxious to forward the interests of football in general, and the Victoria club in particular. As for Mr. Goward his record as captain of the Victoria team last season speaks for itself. He held the club together despite the fact that the membership totalled little over the actual number required to make up a team. Such a performance alone demonstrates Mr. Goward's ability. When this is combined with good judgment and rare tact there can be little doubt that he will gather around him an eleven that will make a determined bid for championship honors.

The first meeting of the British Columbia District Association Football League, a full report of which was published by the Times, was marked by an enthusiasm which shows the spirit with which the different clubs interested are entering into the various contests. There was a large attendance of seniors, intermediates and juniors discussing the points at issue with

Perseverance, No. 1—Mrs. L. Hall, Bro. L. Gleason; Onward, No. 2—Bro. J. W. Brown, J. Harrison, S. Cough, Miss M. Drake; Somers, No. 3—Bro. S. Robinson, Sister L. Evans, Bro. A. T. Hooper; Vancouver, No. 10—Bro. W. H. Higgins, Bro. G. R. McRae, Sister M. Whitley; Triumph, No. 16—Bro. J. McLeod, Miss McLeod; Gower, No. 33—Sister Whitley, Sister H. Whitley; Model, No. 51—Bro. H. Williamson and E. C. Crevelly.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Grand chief templar, J. N. Evans, Duncan (re-elected); vice grand chief templar, Sister Mrs. S. Hall, Victoria; grand councillor, A. D. Gotthard, Vancouver (re-elected); grand secretary, A. J. Bell, Somers (re-elected); grand treasurer, S. Cough, Nanaimo; grand chaplain, H. Williamson, Agassiz; grand marshal, M. Bryson, Ashcroft; deputy right worthy grand templar, Wm. McLeod, Esquimalt; supreme representative, W. H. Higgins, Vancouver.

The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was held in the Sons of England hall, Vancouver, Thursday afternoon and evening. There was a full attendance of delegates from the neighboring lodges.

The delegates present were as follows: Perseverance, No. 1—Mrs. L. Hall, Bro. L. Gleason; Onward, No. 2—Bro. J. W. Brown, J. Harrison, S. Cough, Miss M. Drake; Somers, No. 3—Bro. S. Robinson, Sister L. Evans, Bro. A. T. Hooper; Vancouver, No. 10—Bro. W. H. Higgins, Bro. G. R. McRae, Sister M. Whitley; Triumph, No. 16—Bro. J. McLeod, Miss McLeod; Gower, No. 33—Sister Whitley, Sister H. Whitley; Model, No. 51—Bro. H. Williamson and E. C. Crevelly.

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The delegates present were as follows: Perseverance, No. 1—Mrs. L. Hall, Bro. L. Gleason; Onward, No. 2—Bro. J. W. Brown, J. Harrison, S. Cough, Miss M. Drake; Somers, No. 3—Bro. S. Robinson, Sister L. Evans, Bro. A. T. Hooper; Vancouver, No. 10—Bro. W. H. Higgins, Bro. G. R. McRae, Sister M. Whitley; Triumph, No. 16—Bro. J. McLeod, Miss McLeod; Gower, No. 33—Sister Whitley, Sister H. Whitley; Model, No. 51—Bro. H. Williamson and E. C. Crevelly.

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Discriminate

"Clothes don't make the man; but they make all of him but his hands and face, and that's a pretty considerable area of the human animal."

Letters of A Self-Made Merchant

Men who wear

"Progress" Brand Clothing

always look well; others pay a tailor twice as much and never look well. High prices don't always mean high quality. DISCRIMINATE. Buy clothes that are the styles—that set the standard of fine tailoring—that are guaranteed by maker and retailer. In other words buy "Progress" Brand Clothing.



Sold by Leading Clothiers throughout Canada.

FIVE POPES.

There are five Popes on the face of the globe. They are the Pope of the Latin church; the schismatic, or Orthodox, Pope; the Father of the Faithful, ruling at Constantinople; the Pope of Tibet, who has five hundred millions of subjects; and the schismatic Pope of the Mohammedan world, who reigns at Morocco. All five are threatened with hard times; 1904 has been unpropitious to them. He of Morocco takes his situation with the lightest heart, and goes on amusing himself with scientific toys. He is an amiable being, and the son of an English mother, who bargained in her marriage articles to be buried in British soil, at Gibraltar or elsewhere. Since the signing of the Anglo-French accord German agents have given him no peace. He is glad of this. It opens to him a prospect of Emperor William following towards France, civilly but firmly, a dog-in-the-manger policy. The finest pastures in Africa are in Morocco, and the Germans hunger for them. Of the five Popes, Pius X. is the most venerable. Nicholas the most feared, the Sultan the most terror-haunted and terrorist, the Dahi Lama the most mysterious, and the head of the Muslim schismatics the best fellow. We may see a few of them here some day taking the places of Daudet's "Rois en Exil." Paris Correspondent London Truth.

IN EVERY MOUTH.

At certain periods in their career the names of some great statesmen may be said to be in every mouth, they are so much thought of. The popularity of Pay Roll plus chewing tobacco is such that it is practically in every mouth. All stores sell "Pay Roll," and the tags are valuable for premiums.



FOR

Reflectors

AND

Shades

USE

ALUMINUM

Porcelain breaks, Tin rusts and is heavy. Aluminum will stand wear, never breaks or wears, only is light, so that when used on portable stands does not tip or upset easily.

Aluminum is the only really satisfactory material for Reflectors and Shades.

We make these for Electric Lights, Auto-Lights and Acetylene Gas Burners, both plain and frosted.

Catalogues to the trade on application. Write us.

The Canadian

Aluminum Works,

Montreal,

Factory and Foundry, Chambly, Canton, Que.

Salmon's Grand

Cambridgeshire Sweep

Drawn for under the supervision of the sporting editors of the daily papers at

Salmon's Cigar Store, Victoria, B. C.

ON

Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 1904

Tickets, \$1.00 Each

Race to be run on Wednesday, October 26th. A large number of starters expected.

Conditions:

Moneys to be divided as follows: First horse, 40 per cent; second horse, 20 per cent; third horse, 10 per cent; divided among starters (being non-winners, 20 per cent); divided among non-starters, 20 per cent; less 10 per cent. to defray expenses.

A GRAND TOTAL OF 12 PRIZES.

Look!

They Have Arrived

Our full line of fall and winter stock of

Suiting, Overcoating,

Trousing, Etc.

The most complete and up-to-date stock of high-class goods ever shown in the city. We are now in a position to make to your order:

SUITS FROM \$25 UP

OVERCOATS FROM 25 UP

TROUSERS FROM 6 UP

Perfect fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Schaper & Reid

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

Cor. Troncome Ave. and Broad St. Opp. Colonial.

Corporation of the City of Victoria

Tenders for Lead Pipe and Brass Goods

Separate tenders will be received up to 5 p. m. on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1904, for the following:

1. LEAD PIPE.

2. BRASS GOODS.

Specifications for each of which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where also samples can be seen.

Tenders must be sealed and addressed to W. W. Northcott, Purchasing Agent, and endorsed "Tenders for Lead Pipe, etc."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., 14th Sept., 1904.

Bulbs! Bulbs!

Now is the time for fall planting. We have for sale, cheap, a large quantity of choice bulbs of all varieties.</

Soaps Containing Injurious Chemicals Eat Dirt but they also Destroy Clothes

You've probably used soap that cleaned your clothes quickly but have found out afterwards that it had destroyed them.

Sunlight Soap

is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, containing no ingredient that will injure the daintiest fabric. It washes equally well in hard or soft water without boiling or hard rubbing. Follow the directions on the package and you will have a more successful wash with less labor. Your dealer is authorized to refund the purchase money to anyone finding cause for complaint.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

1003



The Sunlight Maids admire the results after washing the Sunlight way

MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP

Next week the Fifth Regiment will commence the winter season's work. If present indications can be relied upon the ensuing three or four months should prove banner ones in the history of the local militia. Both officers and men are entering upon their duties after a summer's rest, with enthusiasm. Very few can be found who regret that there will be drills to attend and numerous other military matters requiring attention from now until next mobilization. All from the commanding officer to the rawest recruit, are bent upon making the ensuing period of activity one that will mark such an increase in membership that the corps will easily reach the regulation strength. How to secure recruits is the question that is occupying the attention of the majority of local militiamen. The officers have already introduced different plans for the purpose of making the regiment more attractive to young Victorians. They have been effectively assisted by the company associations. These organizations, among other things, originated and carried out the suggestion that refreshments be dispensed after drill, and a pleasant social time indulged in. This proved probably more successful than anything else. Besides promoting good-fellowship, the prospect of refreshments made the routine drill appear less tedious and consequently a marked improvement in the attendance followed. All these plans will be adopted again this winter, with other inducements.

It is not likely that the programme of military instruction will be altered to any extent. This, however, has yet to be decided upon by the officers. At a well-attended meeting on Thursday evening Lieut.-Col. Hall delivered an interesting address, a detailed account of which appeared in yesterday's Times. In his remarks he outlined the work undertaken last year, pointing out where improvement was possible. He also made suggestions as to the character of the programme for the season of 1904-05. As already mentioned, however, this has not yet been definitely decided upon.

Of course there will be the regular weekly drills for each of the six companies. It is understood that a recruit class is to be organized without delay, and it is hoped that there will be no lack of members. The indoor rifle shooting gallery will be put to more constant use than has been the case, so that everyone desiring may obtain practice. As usual, teams for field-gun drill and for work on the Garrison guns will be selected.

Officers are desirous of impressing upon those who intend joining the regimental force the advantage of making the required declaration just as soon as they can possibly do so. By starting on the first night it will not take long for the recruit to obtain sufficient knowledge of the ordinary drills to allow him to become attached to one of the companies. As this account a large number of new members are expected when the initial parade is called.

Yesterday the annual Garrison sports were held at Work Point. The programme included many athletic contests from the 100-yard dash to a tug-of-war. Every event attracted a number of com-

petitors, and most of the struggles for high honors were close and exciting. A full account of the sports, which were witnessed by a large and fashionable assemblage, appears in another column.

The forthcoming visit of Major-General Parsons, commanding the Imperial forces in Canada, has been delayed longer than was generally expected. It is now announced by Lieut.-Col. English that he will not arrive in Victoria until next Tuesday or Wednesday. As stated in the Times last week he is on his way West, his arrival at Winnipeg having been reported just seven days ago. The object of Major-General Parsons's visit is to inspect the Esquimaux forces and the troops stationed at Work Point barracks. It is expected that he will be here about a fortnight.

Members of the tug-of-war team of No. 5 Company, Fifth Regiment, have a grievance against the management of the recent exhibition. This is because of the abandonment of the original plan of having the matches pulled on deists. The militia team, it seems, has been accustomed to pulling in this way, and was trained on cleats for several months before it was learned that the committee had decided to have the matches take place on the ground without any such supports. It is claimed, therefore, that this alteration of the rules at the last minute practically ruined the team, who were competing for the Players' Challenge cup. This is the reason no regimental aggregation entered. However, nothing can be done in the matter. The Royal Engineers won the coveted trophy after several hard struggles, and it can only be hoped that next year the Fifth Regiment will have a strong team ready to compete for the honor.

A Times special correspondent, writing from London, Eng., says: "Brave Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Leader, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), who is a graduate of the Bengal Military College, Kingston, has been granted the local rank of brigadier-general while commanding local forces, Natal."

"The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, who have recently graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, have been granted commissions as: Royal Engineers, Ernest Frederick Dawson; Army Service Corps, Harold St. George Hamersley; unattached list (with a view to his appointment to the Indian army), Harold Monck Mason Hackett."

Captains W. B. Leslie, Royal Engineers, and W. T. Mitchell, Indian Army (124th Infantry), both graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston, were mentioned in dispatches, London Gazette, and recommended for special consideration for their services during the military operations in Somaliland. Capt. Leslie, R. E., has been promoted brevet major. Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, on behalf of H. M. the King, entertained in the Whitehall rooms of the Hotel Metropole on the 10th September the foreign military attaches who have been attending the manoeuvres in Essex. Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Holdins, D. O. C. M. D. No. 4, and Major G. S. Maunsell, Royal Canadian Engineers, and assistant director general of engineering services, who have been attending the manoeuvres, were invited to meet the attaches."

"The difficulties of carrying through the army reform scheme seem to be even greater than was anticipated," says the London World. "At any rate, little headway has been made as yet, and it is doubtful whether some of the changes at first proposed will be carried out at all. Certainly, so far as the new district commands are concerned, the published information has been based on very scanty materials of fact, for up to Saturday last most of the more important questions involved were still under discussion, and there appears to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of some knotty points. The public would do well, therefore, to exercise patience."

The Berlin Cremation Society has sent a petition containing 9,500 signatures to the Pope, praying that the last rites of the Roman Catholic church shall no longer be denied to persons wishing their remains to be cremated.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA:

The members of the Liberal Party, resident in the City of Victoria, in Convention assembled do hereby declare:

1. Their absolute confidence in and unqualified endorsement of the principles and policy of the Liberal Party of Canada under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The fiscal policy of the Government has been fully justified by the prosperity of the country and the expanding revenue, the latter having been attained by a readjustment of the methods of taxation, whereby the burdens upon the taxpayers have been materially lessened. The adoption and application of the principles of Imperial Preference have increased the volume of trade between the Dominion and the Mother Country, and opened for our products a large, valuable and constantly growing market, thereby establishing and increasing Canadian Trade and Canadian Revenue along lines of development in the interests of the Canadian people, without reference to and without being affected by the trade and tariff policies of the United States.

2. We endorse and approve of the policy of the Government in dealing with British Columbia. The representations made on behalf of the people of this Province by their representatives at Ottawa have been met and dealt with in a just and effective manner, all expenditures consequent thereon have been carefully and judiciously made and the various branches of the Federal Service in this Province have been fully equipped and maintained in a high state of efficiency. In this connection we desire to acknowledge and commend the diligent, intelligent and successful manner in which Senator Templeman and Mr. George Riley have represented us at Ottawa.

3. We endorse and approve the action of the Government in permitting the use of Fish Traps along the shores of Vancouver Island, whereby the exploitation of our fisheries can be prosecuted with greater advantage than under the system formerly in vogue, and Canadian fishermen can take Canadian salmon which would otherwise be caught in traps in adjacent United States waters. We also heartily commend the decision of the Government to establish additional hatcheries on a more extensive scale than hitherto, thus contributing to the further preservation of one of the most important industries of the Province.

4. We endorse and approve the policy and action of the Government in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway, whereby immigration will be stimulated, interprovincial trade be increased and another link be established in the chain of Imperial Federation and Imperial defence. As British Columbians, we are especially interested in this great undertaking, because it will certainly lead to the development of a very large area in the Province possessing great agricultural, mineral and timber resources. We endorse and approve of the provisions in the railway legislation in this regard whereby the principle of Government Ownership is adopted and ultimate Government Ownership of the whole line is ensured. We pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to secure the construction of this railway to a point on Vancouver Island, having direct rail connection with the City of Victoria and to obtain terminal rates and facilities for this City.

5. We pledge ourselves to every possible effort to secure the early establishment of railway communication between the City of Victoria and the Western and Northern parts of Vancouver Island, and also of direct railway connection between this city and the mining districts of Yale and Kootenay.

6. We endorse and approve the action of the Liberal Government of Canada in advancing the Capitation Tax on Chinese entering the Province, first from \$50 to \$100 and again from \$100 to \$500, a total increase under the Liberal Administration of \$450 per head.

7. We endorse and approve the policy and action of the Liberal Government of Canada in constituting the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, a Court of Record with ample powers to enforce the law and to secure the carrying out of the decrees of the Court, and with plenary jurisdiction over all Canadian Railways both in regard to the protection of employees and the travelling public and in regard to the fixing and regulation of tolls and charges. Already the Board has rendered important public service, and its establishment has reflected most favorably upon the wisdom of the Administration.

8. We endorse and commend the policy of the Government in liberally subsidizing lines of ocean-going steamers, whereby the increase of Canadian Commerce is greatly promoted, and as residents of this city and province we especially commend the establishment of the Canadian-Australian and Canadian-Mexican Services. We also endorse the policy of the Government in advertising Canada abroad, thereby promoting immigration to the Dominion and we pledge ourselves to urge upon the Government the continuation of this work and its extension on a wider scale than ever before to British Columbia.

9. We recognize and applaud the action of the Federal Government in granting a bounty to lead manufactured in Canada, whereby a very important branch of mining in this Province has been revived and remunerative employment has been given to a large number of people.

10. We commend the policy of the Government in respect to legislation in the interests of labor, including action in regard to the establishment of the Labor Bureau, the adoption of the Fair Wage principle, the settlement of strikes and lockouts and other useful legislation in that direction, and pledge ourselves to give our hearty assistance and support to any further efforts in that direction.

11. We declare our firm conviction that the continuation in power of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party affords the strongest guarantee that the great period of prosperity, which the country has enjoyed in the past eight years will be continued in the future.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

Baby's Own Tablets have a remarkable record. All over the land you will find mothers who will tell you this medicine has saved the lives of their little ones. When you give Baby's Own Tablets to your children you have a guarantee that you are not stupefying them with poisonous soothing stuffs. No other medicine for children gives this guarantee, and no other medicine safely cures colic, diarrhoea and teething troubles. The Tablets not only cure these troubles, but an occasional dose given to a well child prevents them. Mrs. G. A. Sawyer, Clarenceville, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little girl and find that they are the very best medicine I can give her." Try the Tablets for your children; they will not disappoint you. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE MOTOR BOAT.

Number of Entries Already Received For the Race Across the Atlantic. The list of competitors for the Charley prize of £2,000 for a motor boat run from Havre to New York is rapidly filling up, says a Paris dispatch. There are already eleven or twelve entries. But the race is a long way ahead, and the conditions of the contest have not yet been formulated. The conditions would be stringent even were there but one boat. They will not be less so, now that there is to be a race. For one thing, M. Charley is resolved that there shall be no foolhardy feats, such as have brought discredit rather than glory upon motor racing by

land. He does not want to be held responsible for avoidable disasters.

Opinions are divided on the question of power storage. Should the competitive motor boats carry fuel enough for the entire run? Or should they refill their tanks from vessels waiting for them on the high seas?

M. Menier is for the former plan. M. Charley favors the second—at least for the present.

But as this is clearly the beginning of a revolution in transatlantic navigation, the general public will perhaps hold to the first suggestion. The commercial auto-boats of the future will not stop in mid-Atlantic to take in motor spirit, any more than they now do to take in coal. The race will not come off before next summer or autumn. It will be preceded—some time in the spring perhaps—by a motor boat race from Algiers to Toulon. A prize, "the Mediterranean cup," will be awarded to the winner. M. Charley has offered a contribution of £400 to the prize fund.

The Algiers-Toulon race will serve the purpose of the trial trip, of several hundred miles, which M. Menier has recommended as a preliminary—and a prudent one—to the transatlantic competition.

WEARING AWAY YOUR LUNGS.

Yes, and your strength, too. Stop coughing, get rid of your catarrh. Use Catarrhazone, which never fails. It cleanses and heals, helps nature to restore your sore throat and nose. Positively the only remedy that acts quickly and never fails. Get Catarrhazone today.

Chauffeurs, remarks a writer in the Auto-car, always convey the idea that they are workshop mechanics suffering from swollen head.

THE MAPLE LEAF

Is the Trade Mark of

COWAN'S
PERFECTION

COCOA

It ought to be the beverage of everyone, but for children and invalids it is an actual necessity

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Shorthand in 20 Lessons

FIRST LESSON FREE.

Absolutely most complete and up-to-date methods. LESSONS BY MAIL EXCLUSIVELY. No interference with regular occupation; no difficulties; everything simple and clear. Indorsed by boards of education and leading new papers. Thousands of graduates.

Department 25, Campaign of Education,
211 Townsend Building, New York.

Fall Millinery Opening

MRS. M. A. VIGOR

Respectfully invites the ladies of Victoria to her Millinery Display of all the latest designs from Paris, London and New York, on

Tuesday, Sept. 13th and Following Days
88 YATES STREET.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors,

And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to

THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.
MILL OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 594.

QUARRY OF GIGANTIC FOSSILS.

Professor Osborn describes in the Century the greatest find of extinct animals ever made, the "Fossil Wonders of the West," as he calls them. The scene of the discovery is in Central Wyoming. It is known as the Bone-Cabin Quarry.

The first great discovery was that of a thigh-bone nearly six feet in length. This led to the excavation. There are in this extraordinary deposit parts of over one hundred dinosaurs, or "terrible lizards." The skeletons, as reconstructed, show that these are the very largest land animals ever known. These are the measurements of one type: "The head is only two feet long, and is, therefore, small out of all proportion to the great body. The neck measures twenty-one feet four inches, and is by far the longest and largest neck known in any animal living or extinct. The back is relatively very short, measuring ten feet eight inches. The vertebrae of the hip measure two feet and three inches. The tail measures from thirty-two to forty feet. We thus obtain, as a moderate estimate of the total length of the animal, sixty-eight to seventy feet."

However this gigantic species became extinct is a problem to which there are many suggested solutions. Their extinction took place almost simultaneously all the world over. It may be due to the climatic changes which destroyed their food, or, as has been suggested, some of the Jurassic mammals of the size of the shrew and the hedgehog sought out the nests of these dinosaurs, gnawed through the shells of their eggs, and thus destroyed the young.

FEED BABIES

Properly and they will be healthy and strong. The proper way to feed a baby, next to mother's milk, is by the use of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It offers the maximum of digestibility, thus avoiding the troublesome diarrhoeas and colics of infancy.



Free Silver
with This Cereal

Coupons in every 15c. package are redeemed in handsome heavy plated silverware.

The food is prepared from best Canadian wheat mixed by a special process with a special product which makes it delicate to the taste and strong in its nutriment.

ASK YOUR GROCER

London Directory

Containing over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the London Directory contains lists of:

Export Merchants

With the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

Steamship Lines

Arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailing days.

Provincial Appendix

Of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for £1.

THE LONDON
DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.,
England.

Prepare Yourself For Business

If you want to enter business. We teach bookkeeping, Great shorthand and type-writing. Our school is the best school in the province at any price. Write for prospectus.

The Vogel Commercial College,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

St. Margaret's
College, Toronto

A High Class Residential
School for Girls
Mrs. GEORGE DICKSON, GEORGE DICKSON, M. A.
Lady Principal. Director, Late Principal
Under Canada College, Toronto

THREE AND FOUR YEAR
Courses in
Mining, Chemical, Civil,
Mechanical and Electrical
Engineering,
Mineralogy and Geology,
Biology and Public Health

Write Secretary, Kingston, Ont., for Catalogue

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet,
Gonorrhoea and Runny Nose
IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kid-
ney and Bladder Troubles.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DIS- POSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH- WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$7.50 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 100 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of a Royalty of 2½ per cent. of the sales of the products of the location.

Placer Mining.—Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square, entry fee, \$5, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims are either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or who may receive, entries for bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a company or company has obtained more than one lease one dredge for each five miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental, \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles within six years from such date. Rental, \$100 per mile for first year, and \$10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty, same as placer mining.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being 100 feet and 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days. If the claim is within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate. The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet along the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Comptroller.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership by filing notice and paying fee of \$2. A claim may be abandoned, and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200.

A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notice in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open for prospecting for petroleum.

Minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected an area of 1,920 acres for such period as he may decide, the length of which shall not exceed three times the breadth. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and so satisfy established such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well, will be sold to the prospector at the rate of \$1 an acre, and the remainder of the tract reserved, namely, 1,280 acres, will be sold at the rate of \$3 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Dept. Interior.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the north by the south boundary of the Comox District, on the east by the Strait of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the M. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

CHANGE OF NAME.

In consequence of there being no longer any person of the name of Hopkins connected with "The Hopkins Cremation Company, Limited," carrying on business in Victoria, notice is hereby given that upon the expiration of three months from the date hereof application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to change the name of "The Hopkins Cremation Company, Limited," to "Doyen Garden, Limited."

VINCENT SCHWABE, Secretary.

Victoria, June 20th, 1904.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE

BABY'S OWN SOAP

used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

No other Soap is just as Good. 25¢

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MRS. MONTREAL

Royal Violet Bath Powder

A TONIC FOR THE COMPLEXION
Making it soft and velvety, leaving a subtle and delightful odor on the skin. Manufactured by the Crown Perfumery Co., London, Eng. Price 25c. per package.

JOHN COCHRANE
CHEMIST,
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

W. JONES.

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

DESIRABLE

Furniture and Effects

Will be sold at the Old Church, cor. Broad and Pandora streets.

Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 2 p. m.

Mah. Bedroom Suites; Single and Double Wire Mattresses and Top Mattresses; Tables; Cook Stoves; Pictures; Carpets; Heaters; Hanging and Other Lamps; Baby Buggies and Cots; Crockery; White and Singer Sewing Machines; Chester Drawers; Trunks; Curtains; Hall Stands; Scales, etc., etc.

Terms cash. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Preliminary Notice

NAVAL SALE

Under instructions from C. H. S. HARRIS, Esq., Naval Store Officer, I will sell at

H. M. Navy Yard, Esquimalt,
Thursday, Oct. 20th

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Naval and Victualling, Ordnance and Hospital Stores, including 2 Steam Boats, Fire Engine, Shaper and Row Boats

Also, on the same date, at Signal Hill,

Army Ordnance Stores

Catalogues ready in a few days.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

INSTRUCTION CLASS

(TO BE OPENED SOON)

Particulars of the Annual School of Fifth Regiment—Other Regimental Changes.

In the following regimental order is issued by Lieut. Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, there is no change in the particulars of the Regimental School of Instruction to be opened soon:

The following men have been granted their discharge after the strength of the regiment: No. 212, or A. W. Snider, Oct. 6th; No. 248, or P. J. A. Andrew, June 5th.

Leave of absence on private affairs has been granted Lieut. J. H. Sweet from 22nd Sept. to 22nd Dec., 1904.

Parag. 5, Regimental Order 40, 6th Sept., 1904, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted: A regimental board of inquiry will be held on a date to be fixed by the president to report on losses sustained by Nos. 2 and 6 companies in the fire of August 24th. President, Capt. A. W. Currie; members, Lieut. W. N. Winsby, Lieut. S. Booth. The board will be assembled by the president at the earliest convenient date and proceedings forwarded to the officer commanding.

The regimental school of instruction for N. C. O.'s and men will be held at the drill hall on Monday and Wednesday evenings in each week, commencing Monday, 17th inst. The school will be under the charge of Capt. McCann, who will be responsible for drill instruction, attendance and discipline. Drill instruction will be given by Master Gunner Mulcahy, R. C. G. A., drill 8 to 9.15, lecture 9.20 to 9.50. The object of this school being to train N. C. O.'s, no man will be allowed to join who cannot satisfy the adjutant that he knows sufficient drill to profit by the instruction given. Lectures will be given as follows: Oct. 17th and 19th, Capt. McCann, duties of N. C. O.'s in reference to interior economy, parade, marches, camps, etc.; Oct. 24th and 26th, Major Hadden, artillery definitions, rifling trajectory and causes influencing accuracy of shooting; Oct. 31st and Nov. 2nd, Lieut. W. N. Winsby, rifle B. L. guns, its mounting, ammunition, etc.; Nov. 7th and 9th, Lieut. Angus, 13-pr. R. M. L. gun, carriage, ammunition, etc.; Nov. 14th and 16th, Lieut. Roberts, D. R. F. Watkins, R. F. and means of communicating ranges; Nov. 21st, Lieut. Harris, Maxim gun and mounting; Nov. 28th, Lieut. Bogh, battery and key test and firing friction, electric and percussion tubes for 13-pr. and 6-in. R. L. Nov. 28th and 30th, Lieut. Col. Hall, fire discipline; Dec. 5th and 7th, written examinations; examiners, Lieut. Col. Hall, Major Hadden, Capt. McCann.

Recruits will drill on Tuesday evenings each week, commencing Oct. 19th, Master Gunner Mulcahy, R. C. G. A., assisted by N. C. O.'s who will be detailed when required.

Office will be held Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, commencing October 19th. The regiment will parade on Thursday, 15th inst., at 8 p. m. Dress, drill, order. After the parade all harness issued will be returned to quartermaster's stores.

By order,

D. B. MCCANN, Capt.

Adjutant.

Windsor Grocery Company.

'Phone 283. Government St., Opp. Post Office.

Try Our Boiled Ham, Ham Sausage and Pigs' Feet

COLONEL PRIOR WAS NOMINATED

AT CONSERVATIVE MEETING LAST NIGHT

His Supporters Were Out in Full Force and Easily Controlled the Convention.

There was a good attendance at the Conservative nominating convention held at the A. O. U. W. hall last evening. The actual number present was 255. The supporters of Col. Prior were present in considerable force, and it became apparent before the meeting opened that they would control the convention without any trouble. Those who opposed his nomination therefore accepted the situation with becoming grace, and matters passed off very quietly.

Many of the Colonels most intimate friends had endeavored to persuade him to remain out of the fight, and allow someone else to enter the arena in the "Conservative" interests. He was obdurate, however, and so also were those who supported him for the position.

Among a wide circle of the Conservative party Mayor Barnard was looked upon as the only candidate who would have a fighting chance. It was believed that he would unite the opposing factions of the party, and with no political sins to answer for might have won the seat.

Nothing could be done to induce the Colonel's immediate supporters to give way. They determined that he would be the choice, and thus prove that the old anti-McBride wing of the party was still in the ascendant in Victoria. The word was passed around and this wing easily controlled the situation at last night's meeting.

Mayor Barnard is said in view of the condition of affairs, declined to have his name brought before the convention, and it therefore became necessary to seek an opponent to Col. Prior somewhere else. A few days ago Ald. Beckwith was approached and asked to allow his name to come before the convention.

He consented, but his friends realized that the time at their disposal made it almost impossible to overcome the lead of the Priorites, who were then thoroughly organized.

At the convention last evening the ballot revealed the fact that the Colonel's forces were there in strength. On the first ballot he was nominated, the vote being 197 for Col. Prior and 59 for Ald. Beckwith.

The weaker element accepted the situation, and announced its intention to do all that could be done to return the candidate at the polls. The nomination was made unanimous, and the Colonel in his speech of acceptance assured the convention that though he had been dismissed from power by the Lieut. Governor yet he was as innocent of wrong doing as an unborn lamb. He acknowledged that he had been misled by his innocence to do an unwise act, but had not done wrong.

Hon. R. F. Green, who profited by the fact that the Colonel was so unsophisticated with respect to what was within the rights of a member of the government to do in connection with contracts, also spoke at the meeting. He referred to the fact that all differences in the party had been wiped out.

While there is little open opposition expressed towards Col. Prior by the members of the Conservative party, it is known to most of those allied with it that the Colonel will not be given anything like the full support of that party on polling day.

WASTE OF TIME.

He was seated on the other side of the room.

"Harry," she said, "if a fire were to break out suddenly in the house, what would be your first impulse, do you think?"

"Well, my first thought would be for you, of course. I would get you to a place of safety, and then do what I could to extinguish the flames."

"That would be very nice of you, Harry, to think of me first; but if a fire were to break out now, for instance, wouldn't you lose valuable time reaching me from right over there?"

A receiver has been appointed for the Consolidated Liquid Aid Company, the reorganized Tripler concern, capitalized at several millions, says a New York dispatch. A petition for a receiver was filed some weeks ago in a suit for \$573 back salary brought by a stenographer.

Emperor William has requested the Lutheran clergy to make special intercession in their church prayers for the army in South-west Africa.

CHINAMEN CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

IN CONNECTION WITH CHINESE MURDER CASE

Are Accused of Conspiring to Prosecute Wing Gow and Wing On—Case Adjourned.

A serious criminal charge arising out of the murder of Man Quan in the Chinese theatre last year for which Wong On and Wong Gow are to be re-tried at the approaching assizes, has been preferred against Loo Gee Wing, Lee Sam, Dai Bo, and Haw Fat Chong, the latter of whom was one of the principal witnesses in the Wong Gow and Wong On trial. In brief, the four are charged with conspiring to prosecute these two Chinamen on the charge of murdering Man Quan, knowing them to be innocent, while in addition to this, Loo Gee Wing is charged with bribing two Chinamen to give evidence against Wong Gow and Wong On.

The four accused were arrested last night by Sergeants Hawton and Redgrave and Constable O'Leary. The case was called before Magistrate Hall in the police court this morning and promises to be of exceptional interest. Messrs. W. J. Taylor, K.C., is appearing for the prosecution and George Powell and W. Morsby for the defendants. Three witnesses were examined to-day. Lam Sing swore that Loo Gee Wing offered him \$100 to swear that Wong Gow and Wong On were present at the murder and that upon his refusal he gave him \$20 and told him to hide himself.

Lam Lock swore that he accompanied Lam Sing and Lam Sam to the office of Mr. Morsby, who was acting for the private prosecution, and that off Loo Fook or Charlie Fook, interpreter, asked them questions as to whether Wong Gow or Wong On were present at the murder of Man Quan; that they replied "no," but the interpreter gave their answers as "yes." He also swore that Loo Gee Wing said he would give these two men \$20 each if they would keep away from the accused's side.

Lin Duck swore that Haw Fat Chong asked him to be a witness in the Man Quan murder trial. He wanted witness to give evidence that Wong Gow and Wong On took part in the murder. The witness replied, "If you ask me to be a witness I'll tell the truth, but I won't make up false things."

Haw Fat Chong then said: "If you'll be a witness Loo Gee Wing will give you money, about \$200."

Witness said he knew all about the murder, as he was in Man Quan's room. At that time neither Wong Gow nor Wong On was there.

Man Quan's assailants were Wong Hong, Wong Nam Yuen, Wong Sam, Wong Suen and Wong Fong.

When the fight began Lam Sam, Lam Ling, Leong Nong and others were in Man Quan's room.

Dai Bo, one of the accused, was not in the room when the fight took place. Haw Fat Chong was there, but he ran into another apartment when the trouble began.

When the fight started witness was sitting on the chair. Wong Hong climbed over his (witness's) back. Man Quan was lying on the bed. Wong Hong pulled Man Quan out, and they began to fight. Then Wong Nam Yuen, Wong Sam entered and upset the table. The fight lasted for quite a while, and then Man Quan fell to the stage.

Mr. Taylor said that for some reason or other Lam Sam, one of his witnesses, declined to come to court, and he would, therefore, ask for a witness next to him. This was a very serious case, and he was unable to say how long it would last. The case was then adjourned.

BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY.

What It Owes to Joshua Reynolds, Its First President.

After the King, the chief personal factor in the successful founding of the academy was undoubtedly Joshua Reynolds; for although he took no part at all in the preliminaries, contemporary records leave little doubt that the success of the scheme largely, if not entirely, depended on securing him, by common consent the first artist of the day, as president of the society. Alike by his personal character and his intellect, apart from all question of his art, he was pre-eminently fitted for the task of guiding the footsteps of the infant academy. Courteous and discreet, with a well-balanced judgment and a tact that rarely failed, he was the ideal primer tutor par excellence which the position required; while his literary attainments and his acquaintance not only with the practice, but the highest theories of art were far above those of any of his artistic contemporaries. To dwell on his merits as a painter would be superfluous. England has never produced a greater, and, indeed, a very competent critic has said that to him belongs the glory of being the most complete all-round painter the world has ever seen. The immortal "Discourses" testify to his lofty conception of art and the power of literary composition. Scribner's Magazine.

PETER McQUADE & SON,

78 WHARF STREET.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Ship Chandlery

Hardware

Paints and Oils

Varnishes

Brushes

74° and 76° Gasoline



TO RESUME SERVICE.

"The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will resume its fortnightly steamship service to the Orient, commencing December 1st," says the Seattle Times. "Cable advices received at the local offices of the company to-day are to the effect that the steamships Ivo, Aki, Kaga, Kanagawa, Tosa and Shikano will leave on regular voyages before January 1st."

"At the opening of the war between Japan and Russia the vessels in the fleet of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were taken over for use as transports. But one steamship, the Kanagawa, remained on the run, and she made trips about once in six weeks."

"The fact that the company will now send six of its largest vessels across the Pacific is evidence that Russia's fleet no longer cuts much of a figure in the waters of the Far East. There are hundreds of tons of merchandise awaiting shipment to Oriental ports, and considerable cargo will now be moved by the vessels in that company's fleet."

"The announcement that the vessels will resume service December 1st was made this morning by Manager Studley. He says that the ships will be able to maintain a fortnightly service, or operate on a schedule similar to the one in effect before war broke out in the Orient. The Kanagawa is now en route to Seattle from Yokohama."

K. J. Burns, local agent of the company, said this morning that he had not received any official intimation relative to the above, but expected word from Seattle this afternoon.

OPENED THE MAIL.

"When the Blue Pencil line steamship Calchas, which sailed from Tacoma for the Orient on July 17th, fell into the hands of the Russian fleet, the vessel, the capture being effected at a point about 30 miles north of Tokyo on August 11th, she had on board a large Oriental mail from this city," says the Tacoma Ledger.

"The vessel was boarded by a prize crew and sent to Vladivostok in charge of Lieut. Stakelberg and 41 men from the fleet."

"The Russian officials discovered the mail sacks, took possession and proceeded to open all mail that to them bore the earmarks of mystery or official importance. As a matter of fact practically every letter was subjected to official scrutiny, and it is surmised that some of it was intercepted. Then the intercepted mail was sealed again, the sacks were made up and forwarded to their destination."

"Official bulletins of verification were received at the Tacoma post office Thursday from the postal officials of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Asaka and Shanghai, stating that the mail had been received and describing the condition of the sacks. It was also related that after official inspection by Russian officials the mail was resealed to its destination on the steamship Arabia."

LOOKING FOR CAPT. SMITH.

"The authorities are still looking for Capt. A. C. Smith, of the barkentine Northwest, who disappeared on Tuesday, says the Port Townsend Call. Smith came over from Heceta that morning, accompanied by the Heceta constable and the two sailors whom he subsequently had arrested and charged with assault. The trio appeared before Justice Anderson, who was ready to hear the case, but was compelled to postpone the same on account of the absence of an essential witness. It was then set for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. At that hour Capt. Smith failed to appear, and the case was again postponed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Smith was still absent at that hour, and since then all efforts at locating him have proven futile."

"The two sailors in the meantime are languishing in the county jail awaiting trial."

WILL TEST NEW CRADLE.

Arrangements are being made for the management of the Victoria Machinery Depot to thoroughly test their new marine railway. It is thought that the Crown of Germany, a vessel now lying in the Royal Roads, can be secured for the purpose. This is a vessel almost reaching the maximum size and weight the new cradle is guaranteed to handle. The capacity of the ways is 3,500 tons and although the ship in view does not reach this tonnage, she is sufficiently large to give a fair trial. One of the Boston firm which had charge of the construction work is still in Victoria, and naturally is desirous of seeing it tested as near the maximum limit as possible before leaving for the East.

QUEEN DUE TO-MORROW.

The steamer Queen is due to arrive from San Francisco to-morrow night. It is understood that she has more than the usual number of passengers. On Monday the steamer Umatilla will sail for the south.

LEFT DOCK YESTERDAY.

The American-Hawaiian liner Nevada left the Esquimalt drydock yesterday afternoon after undergoing a thorough overhaul.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

Money to Loan

At Lowest current rates, on approved security. Large and small amounts.

B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LD.,
40 GOVERNMENT STREET

FOR SALE SAANICH FARM LAND

Section 8, Range 2 E., South Saanich (near Saanichton), containing 100 acres, more or less. For further particulars apply to

A. W. JONES,
28 FORT STREET.

AMBERITE CARTRIDGES

ALSO SMOKELESS AND BLACK

Sporting Gunpowders

Of celebrated Curtis & Harvey's manufacture. For sale at all the leading Gunsmiths. Wholesale by

Robert Ward & Co., Limited
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

74 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, TURPENTINE

AND MIXED PAINTS in Various Colors;

Also PAINT BRUSHES of All Kinds.

Agents for R. HOOD, HAGGIE & SONS'

well-known WIRE ROPES for MINING, LOGGING, AND SHIPS

Sheffield Blades

CATTLE KNIVES, BUTCHERS' KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES, CARVING

SETS, RAZORS, SCISSORS, in fact everything in Cutlery, at

Fox's Cutlery Store, 78 Government St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$500 CASH will buy one of the prettiest houses in Victoria; every modern convenience, including furnace; on a good street; balance on very easy terms. Heisterman & Co.

LOST—On Friday morning, small gold chain, between Assembly hall and Stanley avenue. Kindly return to grocery, cor. Fort street and Stanley avenue.

LOST—Between upper Johnson street and Fernwood road, small sack fur. Finder please return to 370 Johnson street.

LOST—A gold chain bracelet with padlock, marked P. D. T. on one side and 1900 on the reverse. Reward at Campbell's, 31 Fort street.

CIRCULARS and sample distributors wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. Co-operative Advt. Co., N. Y.

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

Will start operating its special line of stages on the trail from White Horse immediately after the close of navigation. This special service enables passengers to reach Dawson at all seasons of the year. Via Dawson is the only practical way to reach the Yukon, winter or summer. For particulars apply to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The Annual Meeting

Will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 18th

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

His Worship the Mayor will preside. The Lord Bishop of Columbia, A. E. McPhillips, Esq., K. C., H. D. Heisterman, Esq., K. C., Hon. Consul A. E. Smith, and others will take part in the meeting.

VICTORIA THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12TH

W. E. Gorman's Great Farce! Success,

A Friend of the Family

Prices, \$1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Seats on sale Monday.

COMING, OCT. 20th, WIZARD OF OZ.

Kingham & Co.

VICTORIA AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FUEL CO., NANAIMO, B.C.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Lamp or Sack \$5.50 per ton

Delivered to any part within the city limits.

OFFICE, 54 BROAD ST.

TELEPHONE 67.

FOR HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 20.

S.S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m. Thursday, October 20.

S.S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, October 20, 11 a. m.

J. D. SPECKLES & BROS., CO., Agents, San Francisco.

R. P. RITHEAT & CO., LTD., Victoria.

William Sloan, THE LIBERAL STANDARD-BEARER FOR COMOX-ATLIN.



WHEN politicians canvass the outlook for the forthcoming Dominion election there is one constituency in British Columbia in which the return of the Liberal candidate seems to be conceded by common consent. This is in the new constituency of Comox-Atlin, in which the Liberal lance is being borne by William Sloan, whose present residence is in Nanaimo, but who is known throughout the length and breadth of the north country as one of the early argonauts of the Klondike, and as the man who built the first windlass, and hoisted the first bucket of gravel from the golden bed of Eldorado creek. It was characteristic of the man that he penetrated the then unknown land in the ante-railway days when the country was practically a terra incognita, and when only men of great physical power and endurance were fitted for the task of travelling over the Chilcot pass and down the Yukon river. Mr. Sloan is a strapping specimen of a man, about six feet in height, and a big game hunter of more than local renown. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Sloan met with reward in the gold fields and that the claims which he worked there have assured him a competence for the rest of his life.



WILLIAM SLOAN.

In other respects his wide experience fits him well to represent the big territory now embraced within the limits of the constituency of Comox-Atlin. Born in Wingham, Ontario, in 1867, Mr. Sloan, after completing his education at the public schools and at St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, went to China, where his father, Dr. Sloan (a Liberal) was borne in the early days of Confederation) was located at Shanghai. He then entered the China customs service and spent two years in the country. Returning to British Columbia in 1888, he has lived in Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo. In 1896 he went to the Yukon with a party of Nanaimites, who struck it rich on the stream already mentioned, and then returned to the Coal City, where he has ever since resided.

Being a nephew of the late John McMillan, one of the old guard of the party in Canada, and having been reared in the Hurons, Mr. Sloan could not fail to be other than an active politician of the Liberal persuasion, and in 1900 he entered the Federal lists as Liberal candidate against Ralph Smith and Capt. Clive Phillippe-Woolley. In this triangular fight he was defeated, though polling large majorities in those portions of the district now included in Comox-Atlin. Following that election a reconciliation was effected between Messrs. Sloan and Smith, and the latter undertook the organization of Vancouver Island on behalf of the Liberals for the provincial elections. How well his work was done is now a matter of history. The McMillan government was buried in the fight and saved only two seats on the entire Island.

In January he was (unanimously) nominated as Liberal candidate at the convention of the party for Comox-Atlin, and has carried on a quiet campaign since that time. Mr. Sloan is an effective stump speaker, absolutely fearless and outspoken, and in fact just the man to represent the great varied interests of this important constituency.

The Old Grey House

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES BY L. O. A.

A beautiful island, round whose cliffs and shores the vast Atlantic gulls, and swirls, and roars.

Cape Breton was named by early French navigators Cape-de-Breton, after their home port (Bretagne) in France. It is not a large island, consisting of but four counties yet noted historically, since it was here the famous siege of Louisbourg took place, resulting in the annexation of Cape-de-Breton to the crown of Great Britain. Most of the French settlers at that time departed with their families and possessions to France. A few remained, and their descendants may still be met with to-day, settled in the vicinity of the beautiful Bras-O'or lakes (the Mediterranean of America), at the thriving village of French Vale, or the towns of Arichat and D'Escoisses, in fact throughout the whole of Richmond county. The places of the early Breton settlers who left the island were filled by hardy people from England, Scotland and Ireland, Scotland particularly contributing largely towards the settlement of the island. The descendants of those hardy people (it may not be amiss to state) are holding their own to-day in the "onward" path of life, many of the sons of this little isle occupying seats in the Senate and parliament, as well as in the professions, clerical, medical and legal.

The capital of Cape Breton is Sydney, containing at this date some 15,000 inhabitants. Across the water is North Sydney, noted throughout the world for its magnificent harbor and valuable colonies, which have been worked and tunneled for miles under the harbor itself. I have been told that the miners have frequently heard the casting of an anchor above their heads whilst at their work in the pit. Steamers and vessels wait their turn at the long piers for cargo, sometimes for days, so great is the demand for this superior coal. "Carrying coals to Newcastle" may be applied, for naval boats manned by sturdy Jack Tars and British craft of all sizes call here for coal, also ships flying flags of different nations. North Sydney at present comprises a town of about 8,000 people.

Some years ago it was only a small village, and many of the dwellings far apart. One there was, which we as children hastened past with all speed, with bated breath, and never alone, for there was a tale attached to it, and "the story runneth thus":

This house was situated a mile or so outside the town itself, and stood back from the main street about an eighth of a mile. It was in the northern section of a big field, or, as it was called in later years, "The Farm." The building was an old-fashioned, low, gray, one-story affair, thickly shaded by trees. It consisted of three rooms and a lean-to or shed at the back of the house. The front door opened into the middle room.

or kitchen, where there was a large fireplace, the cooking for the family being done by means of an old-fashioned Dutch oven. In the middle of the floor was a trap door, hidden from the eyes of the casual visitor by a strip of matting.

This house was occupied by a family named Flynn, consisting of father, mother, a couple of grown up sons and a daughter. The sons spent most of their time away from home mining or at sea. Mr. Flynn, being a harmless, inoffensive man, was well thought of by his neighbors. His wife had not many friends among her own sex, being considered vain and silly. Kitty (the daughter), a young miss in her teens, attended the village school.

North Sydney not being much of a business centre at that time, it was customary for peddlers to make half-yearly visits from house to house, when the tempting contents of their packs were opened out before the admiring gaze of the "rude men" and his thrifty housewife, and the shining shillings, shillings, crowns and even pounds (which had been carefully laid by for these expected visits), exchanged hands, or were transferred from one pocket to another. Singular to relate, when the peddler proceeded in the direction of Flynn's he never appeared to come back again over the same ground. But as liquor was kept on the place it was surmised an evening of conviviality was spent, and settlements further on through the country, visited by the "man with the pack." By-and-by a feeling that there was something mysterious about it took root in the minds of the villagers. They began to puzzle and think over it. The something caused them anxiety. The explanation of the mystery came in a sudden and horrible manner.

About three miles beyond "The Farm" was the residence of an ex-army officer, Captain McKinnon, acting magistrate at that time for the district. About 2 o'clock one morning came a loud knocking and pounding at his door, when on opening it poor Kitty Flynn fell fainting across the doorstep. When revived and sufficiently composed to answer the good captain's questioning, she stated she had overheard a conversation relative to the death of poor old Flynn (her father). The poor girl felt terribly; horror and fear filled her heart. It appeared a man who had been employed about the place had been the cause of the crime. By close questioning Capt. McKinnon elicited the following details: The girl on retiring had almost immediately fallen asleep, and had been awakened by the sound of voices in the kitchen, a woman's voice and a man's in low converse. The following dialogue was the substance of it: "Well, did you get rid of him?" "Yes." "Where did you put him?" "I buried him in the grove, up behind the barn." "Hush! don't speak so loud, the girl may hear." "If she does?" "Why, fash her too."

What was the horror of the poor girl to hear footsteps approaching, and to find a lantern flashed in her eyes, but she never herself, breathed heavily and feigned sleep. "She's all right," said Jim, and they left the room.

Quick as a flash she bounded from her bed, raised the window noiselessly and hurried to the nearest house, which was that of Captain McKinnon. Summoning police escort they hastened to the Flynn house and surprised the guilty ones, who were not aware their crime was known. Calling the magistrate aside and into the next room the woman drew aside the valance of the bed showing several small boxes, which she opened, disclosing watches, chains, jewellery of all descriptions, as well as money. "Here," she said, "take all of these if you let me free; or take this if you send me to prison," pointing a pistol directly at his heart. Looking her steadily in the eyes, Captain McKinnon said: "I will do all I can for you, poor woman, if you are innocent, but it is not in my power to liberate you. A court of justice must decide that."

They were both taken to Sydney (the woman and Jim) and lodged in prison there. A search of the house resulted in the finding of costly fabrics in stacks and valuables of all kinds, proving but too plainly the facts which had befallen the poor peddlers. Beneath the trap-door was found a cellar containing a wide, deep grate, and within it charred bones, from which the supposition arose that the poor men on leaving the house were murdered by Jim, their bodies put through the trap-door and trampled in the cellar below. "Poor Flynn's body was found some days later by boys hunting their crows. It had been buried back of the barn among some trees, apparently hurriedly, for a part of the hand was visible above ground. The crime was thus brought home to the guilty ones, and they expiated their crime. Mrs. Flynn, protesting her innocence up to the last, ascending the gallows gowned in white and wearing a wreath of flowers upon her guilty head.

The family, saddened and shamed, avoided and pointed at; left the village and settled in places remote. Their property fell into the hands of strangers, and it is to-day one of the nicest residential sections of North Sydney. The memory of its gruesome history has almost faded into oblivion. The writer saw the "old home" some ten years since. It was still in a good state of preservation, tenanted by brave folk and on, who have never been troubled by ghostly visits from "the dead and gone peddlers." Still, the "creepy" feeling experienced in childhood would come over me when passing by the doors, and it did not seem a very great stretch of imagination to conjure up "the touch of a vanished hand or the sound of a voice that is still."

This ended the story of the old gray house, which I told to you as 'twas told to me by the captain's sweet-faced wife, at whose home many of my childhood's happy days were spent, and at its conclusion she would exclaim in her sweet Highland accents, "My lilla darlin', it is a ferry story." The farm, as I have already stated, has been divided and subdivided into building lots, "The Pipers" and "May Bank" not the least pretty of the many which have sprung up in the neighborhood of pretty cottages and more pretentious residences. Ex-Mayor Bertrand, who some five years ago visited the coast, has a beautiful residence in the vicinity. Mr. Bertrand is editor of the bright little paper: North Sydney Herald, and eulogized Victoria and its beautiful surroundings on his return to Cape Breton, as well as referring to the Eastern friends he had met out here, and who made his visit so pleasant. It is not surprising that when to ocean when friends are there to greet with the cordial hand-clasp. Such we extend to you Eastern friends in memory of happy days spent in Cape Breton.

ANGLER AND POLITICIAN.

The writer of a character sketch of Sir Edward Grey, says: "Why shouldn't he look for the leadership?" asked Mr. Gladstone, on one occasion, speaking of the then youthful baronet. It was explained that Sir Edward thought most of fly-fishing, and politics. They did the Grand Old Man flame up, and his voice shook with indignation: "The idea of a man sacrificing his chances of a great career for so contemptible a pursuit as this dry-fly fishing!" But Mr. Gladstone occasionally misjudged both men and things. In this case he misjudged Sir Edward Grey and he misjudged fly-fishing. First, of all, fly-fishing is not contemptible, and, secondly, Sir Edward Grey sacrifices nothing for it. He is not a fisherman who goes out to slay, but a lover of Nature who goes out to get into communion with some 36 her mysteries. The rewards of politics appear to him as dust in the balance compared with the satisfaction of soul and the peace of mind which Nature gives to all who love her. "And sport, perhaps, has played no small part in breathing upon the spirit of the young politician that high-mindedness and that loftiness of outlook which so effectively and pleasantly detach him from the professional politician." He is in the House of Commons, not for notoriety, not for ambition, not for social advantage; he is there because he loves England with all his soul and because he desires to serve her in her hour of need. We may be sure of this, when a real crisis comes, when the fate of our Empire is of a truth hanging upon a hair, this man who stands so seldom, and who has never pushed himself into front places, will be the most ardent, the most tireless and the most conspicuous of all her statesmen." Sir Edward Grey, we are further told, is a great gardener, and has theories on the subject of agriculture.

Talking about eccentric advertisements, rather please me to be to be seen out upon the window of a stationer's shop (according to a Manchester paper). It runs as follows: "Our inks are warranted to keep their color for two centuries. Buy a bottle, and prove this for yourself."

MARKING ALASKA BOUNDARY

Difficulties of the Enterprise Which Involves the Delimitation of One Thousand Two Hundred Miles of Territory.

Dr. Otto H. Tittmann, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, has just returned from Alaska, where he went to supervise the first season's work in marking the international boundary, in connection with the Canadian commission, in accordance with the decision of the tribunal which met in London last year. This enterprise seems likely to take some time, in view of the shortness of the Alaskan summers and other climatic conditions, as well as from the fact that 1,200 miles of boundary are to be delimited. Only about half of this distance was involved in the decision of the London tribunal, but it has been decided to mark also the boundary along the one hundred and forty-first meridian, which was not a matter of dispute. Mining interests have long desired better local knowledge of the course of the meridian, and in places this has already been marked.

Dr. Tittmann reports that the summer season starting a close has been unfavorable in Alaska for certain phases of the present work, particularly for those which require visibility of mountain tops. Rain has been abundant, so that certain of these peaks were nearly always shrouded in clouds or heavy fogs. One of the engineers camped for sixteen days above the timber line of a mountain without being able to get the single observation of its summit which he needed. But on the whole the parties have made excellent progress. The task of cutting away the timber after the line is once traced has in the valleys proved heavy. Some of the first in the valley of Sukhine have measured nearly eight feet in diameter, and it is of course impossible on such a trip to use the apparatus which would be used in a modern lumber mill. In many places the tree-choppers would have to carry everything on their backs for miles over a country without trails, and where the torrential nature of the mountain streams often made it impossible to draw a canoe by ropes from the bank, which is often a saving in the conveyance of supplies. In such circumstances not much heavy machinery could be utilized, and yet it is deemed desirable to expose a sky-line twenty feet wide along the boundary.

The conical aluminum bronze monuments, previously described in these columns as the best markers for a region of heavy moisture, have proved satisfactory. On some of the mountain summits, however, it has not been possible to put anything on account of a perpetual ice-cap to a depth which it would be difficult to penetrate. In such cases the commission determines the location of the line by directions taken at other accessible places, and from them it is carefully described, so that any one who cared to examine the matter would be able to trace, from the existing monuments and the angular measurements, the actual line across the mountain top. The joint commission will mark the whole region with the same care as far as accuracy is concerned, but it will establish its monuments more plentifully in the accessible valleys and in places where the private titles depending upon the line make it of the most practical importance.

The one hundred and forty-first meridian, which was not affected in any way by the decision of the tribunal, except at its initial point to the west of the Mount St. Elias, will now receive attention throughout its length. The task is simply one of tracing the arc of a meridian from the point determined in London to the Arctic ocean. The difficulties to be overcome in many localities will be great. A beginning of the delimitation of that meridian was made nearly twenty-five years ago, when the coast survey sent parties to the Yukon river and its tributary, the Porcupine, under the command of Mr. McGrath and Mr. Turner. The latter was the first white man, so far as known, to cross Alaska from the Porcupine to the Arctic ocean. At the time of the Klondike excitement valuable mines, now found to be rich, were discovered. "Forty-Mile Creek," in a region which this meridian crosses, and the Dominion government sent Mr. Ogilvie, then a Canadian land surveyor, and afterwards governor of the Yukon Territory, to trace a temporary line southward from the Yukon river, crossing Forty-Mile creek. He cut a line through the timber, and while it may prove absolutely accurate, it has no international standing. Turner and McGrath also determined the line on the crossings of river and the meridian, and in one instance this resulted in the recession of a Hudson Bay Company's post for some miles up the stream.

JAPAN'S "HANDY MAN."

How a Pile Driver Is Made From Section of a Tree Trunk.

A special artist-correspondent of the Graphic writes: "Along the line of advance of the first Japanese army the roads have been greatly improved by the pioneer corps. Wherever the track crosses one of the numerous streams a rough bridge is soon constructed of material cut from the plentiful woods. Fir poles are mainly used, and when they have been cut and trimmed the larger are used as piles. These are sharpened at one end, and then driven into the river bed by means of a tree trunk and fitted in a rough-and-ready manner with four bent handles. The improvised 'monkey' is manipulated by four men. The smartness with which these aids to rapid transport are built is remarkable."



THE SMALL BOY'S DREAM.
The nightmare which followed his attempt to reach portions of Victoria's beach.

A Call on Gen. Oku

A Real Soldier, the Most Impressive Japanese.

At the Front, Headquarters Second Japanese Army in Manchuria, August 16.—Having indicated a desire to thank the commanding general for his gifts of fans and champagne, the foreign correspondents received word that they would be received at 4 o'clock. Lieut. Sataki came at 3, and led the motley procession, which looked like another Canterbury pilgrims, outside the walls to the river. There he counted his charges. The Petit Journal was on a low white mule; the London News was on a high white bar; the London Telegraph had a Korean pony about the size of a St. Bernard; Scribner's, an uneasy Japanese stallion with long mane and terrible heels; Corriere de la Sera of Milan a sixteen-hand prancing iron gray from Australia; Collier's, the London Times, and the Evening Post were on China ponies, red, blue dun, and brown, trimmed as for polo. London Chronicle and New York Globe went afoot. Some were missing, and Lieut. Sataki was distressed; his orders had been to bring all the correspondents. So he hastened back to town to find the lost ones. He rounded them all up at last on the level sands, then led the strangely assorted men from all the world toward a country house.

Manchurian houses are built within walls or compounds. Facing the gate are the living quarters and on two or three sides of the courtyard are the servants' quarters and kitchens—sometimes next to the kitchens the women and the children have their separate domicile. The whole is singularly Roman in plan. The shape of the great earthen vessels which are set to catch rain and are then left to develop its germs of plant and animal life—these vessels are also Romanesque. Facilities for bath or toilet have to be improvised. The house we now approached was the best we had seen—a mandarin's, probably. Soldiers took our reins, and we entered a neatly swept compound. Lieut. Sataki pulled out a paper and called the roll, and as each correspondent's name was called, he was required to take a place to one side, as in the American boy's process of "counting out" to determine who is "it." London Times (Capt. James) was called first, because of the London Times has been Japan's chief friend; and it so happened that Bennett Burleigh, London Telegraph, was left last and alone. He has not always been pro-Japanese, and it seemed as if he were "it"; but it was explained that his name had been called when he was not giving attention. Several officers in uniform issued from the living quarters, and ranged themselves before us. One, with a most calm, impassive, tranquil face, and the curved nose of aristocracy, was indicated as the man we should go to greet. He had beautifully small hands, dimpled like a child's, and he carried an unworn pair of English tan walking gloves.

"Who is he?" we wondered.

"Prince Nashimoto," was the reply.

"But which is Gen. Oku?"

"He was the man we wanted to see. When the prince, nephew of the Mikado, had drawn back, a tall, dark, very wrinkled officer came forward to us and shook hands with each. His grip was good to feel."

"Say, this man is a 'real soldier,' some one remarked; and the explanation came: 'Why, that's Oku!'"

You looked at him again, this man who had stormed Nanshan, who had driven the "Russians" at Tellich through a defile against his own bayonets ranged secretly in the rear, and had pressed the enemy steadily back out of the whole Regent's Sword peninsula. There were no whites to his unmet eyes, which were wholly the color of his unburned skin. You caught their sharp glance only for a moment, then they shifted. You felt somehow that he was perfectly informed as to the point of view you had been taking in your correspondence from Japan, and was studying you with that swift, fixed look. He looked, at any rate, very hard

at the elderly campaigner who had not been always pro-Japanese; and at those whose every other sentence had contained "these wonderful little people" he gave no look at all. So they observed afterward.

He is the most impressive Japanese I have seen.

He spoke in short, dry sentences, chips of sentences, which were interpreted as: "I regret that your long ride was beset with hardships. I am glad you have come through with safety. You will understand that I cannot reveal to you all that is taking place, but I assure you that whatever information I can give without harm to the army's movements I will give. Three attaches have been designated to look after your wants, and communication with headquarters will be usually through them. Certain regulations have been laid down for your guidance, and I hope you will observe them as carefully as the foreign military attaches have done."

He bowed, and the chief of staff stepped forth and elaborated, discouraging us in a genial manner, and crushing our hopes with a smile.

"Shall we be permitted to see the next battle?" we asked.

"You know," answered Gen. Oku, "that the corn in the fields is now very high."

"We'll fetch along chairs to stand on so we can see over it."

He smiled. "You will see much if you are mounted on horses."

Some of the Difficulties.

Just how much this utterance means will be found out in due course. We are not likely to have any horses if the rains continue, for they have no shelter, and if they lie down in the mud under their feet they become rheumatic. Dry fodder is scarce, and dear; indeed, the Chinese who own it often refuse to sell at any price. This is but one of our new troubles. Another is that the field wire not being at our service for messages in English, cables have to be sent four days' distance south before they reach a transmitting station. All correspondence has to be submitted to the censor, who refuses, with the indifference of a magazine editor, to read anything not in good, plain handwriting. Interpreters, we are warned, are not to go with us into the field; they must remain behind with the luggage. Thus the only usefulness of interpreters, i. e., getting details at the time of battle, has been taken away. The assigned reason is that the Japanese interpreters are thirsty for Russian blood and might become uncontrollable. Those who brought their newly sharpened ancestral swords declare that if this rule is not changed they will resign and go home. They came, first, to cut off a Russian head; duty to their employers was a (distant) second consideration. Finally, we have been cut down to sixty-six pounds of baggage, tent included. As a tent big enough to shelter a camp-cot weighs fifty pounds with pegs and poles, and the cot itself weighs sixteen, this means either throw away your tent, or all clothes not on your back. It also means that the Japanese canteen, which contracted at \$1 a day to transport 150 pounds, is going to bear out the world-wide Japanese reputation in the matter of baggage.

However, we are near where we have struggled during half a year to be. The irony of that is not lost.

Application on special paper placed in special envelopes and forwarded by officially designated messengers has been made for authority to visit the outposts. It has not yet been answered. Each morning one of our supervisors arrives with a report from headquarters, and a map. He reads the report, confidential for a time as a rule; thus, the enemy is strongly entrenched on two hills that dominate the railway; their front extends twelve miles; their cavalry is on their

left; there are daily skirmishes between outposts. And then there is news from the navy, perhaps. To-day we heard of the five hours' fight between that enterprising Vladivostok squadron and "part of the Japanese fleet," in which the smallest and slowest Russian cruiser Rurik was destroyed; and of the escape of part of the Port Arthur fleet to Kiao-chow. It sounded ominous; it caused the Frenchmen to attempt to prophesy.

We have named our compound Spots less Town. There are two pigs in it, half-grown scavenging dogs, a score of Chinese, five buildings, a tent, and a slimy, sloughy courtyard. Every room is alive with fleas; this morning one man found a scorpion lying in wait on his stone floor, and another was dismayed at discovering a tick on his blanket. A tick sucks blood, and its capacity is a thimbleful. My comrade and I have a room walled in blue with a design of purple roses. On one wall hang a water can, a set of boxing gloves; on another a haversack, a rubber coat, on the floor are saddles and boots, a tin of oil, a canvas bag of clothes, two tin basins, an empty Apollinaris bottle; on the bench which serves as a bed there are broken candles, puttees, hunting stocks, half-don books, blank writing paper, soap, shoe-dressing, mosquito-nets, and a guitar, which, alas! warped and fell to pieces in the storms which saturated all our baggage.

To keep healthfully clean we have organized a sanitary police, consisting of one white director and one yellow Chinese laborer. Already we have had three Tammany administrations to one reform administration. Reform was not popular because it interfered too much with the personal habits of the dwellers of the compound, but it got on retiring, the only cheers and applause that have been awarded. It also received more carping criticism than any other, especially as it "cost more." Where Tammany spent a quarter of a dollar a day and left open cesspools and heaps of decaying refuse, Reform spent 45 cents and made everything as sweet as a pasticcio. Nothing was left for the incoming Tammany administration, but to pick up the day's tin cans and egg shells; but it did not even do that—it spent no money, at all, so delighting the taxpayers. It even obtained money, for the Nagle of the sanitary department brought forth a little game called petitis chevaux and won from everybody.—New York Post.

PREMIER'S PLUNGE.

Hon. A. J. Balfour Waded Into the Sea to Save Life.

While playing golf at Craiglelaw recently Mr. Balfour took an active part in rescuing a boating party from drowning.

Mr. Balfour was engaged in a foursome when the mishap occurred. The other golfers were the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Evan Charteris and A. Liddell.

Their attention was arrested by some boys screaming for help from a boat in the water, and the party of golfers threw down their clubs and made for the sea to render what aid was possible.

The boys were about 200 yards from the shore, and it was seen that something had gone wrong with their boat, as they appeared to be bailing out water. A gentleman had, in the meantime been attempting a rescue, but he was unable, owing to a heart affection, to reach the boys.

Mr. Lyttelton took off his jacket and said they must go out to the boys.

Mr. Balfour remarked that by all means they must do something to save their lives. The party then got hold of a boat and dragged it along the beach.

The prime minister led the rescuers with a rope over his shoulder, wading waste-deep. Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Charteris and Mr. Liddell, with four others, then rowed out and rescued the boys just as their boat was swamping.

Mr. Balfour and James Kelly, his cadet, remained on shore, the boat being fully manned, although it was the Premier's wish to accompany the rescuers. The boys' boat had been floated by the incoming tide while they were playing in it.

The accident took place between Aberlady and Longhilly.

The Far East As I Saw It.

No War of Mere Ideals—Great Britain, America and Russia—The Men Now at the Front—Oh! For Three Months of Gladstone . . . (A. G. Hales in London News.)

This is not the time for pressmen to play the partisan. It is the time for plain, straight-forward statements of fact. The public ear has too long been dulled by the war whoops of our Jingoism, who have shouted from the house-tops the virtues of our allies, and have had no good word, even in the hour of disaster, for the Russians, who, whatever their national faults may be, at least had the manliness and the decency to remain strictly neutral when our hands were full with the South African trouble.

Greed For Territory.

I learnt a good many things whilst I was in the Far East, and nothing impressed me more than the certain knowledge that this bloody struggle is not a war brought about by an ideal. It is not, on either side, a struggle for liberty, for the open door, for the world's commerce. It is not a war engineered to give votes to any section of humanity, nor to find work for Chinamen.

It is a war waged for material ends, for the possession of territory to which neither of the belligerent powers have a legitimate claim. Russia wants Manchuria because it will give her an all-the-year-round open port, through which she can transport the products of Siberia and those of a portion of Russia proper. Japan desires Korea because there is an opening there for her surplus population, and because when Korea becomes part of Japan she will be strong enough, even without the aid of China, to exercise an influence second to none in the Pacific.

Neither power cares an atom for the fact that Manchuria is the lawful property of China or that Korea is the home and the property of the Koreans. If Russia would have given the Japanese a free hand in Korea, Japan would have left Russia unmolested in Manchuria. It was earth-hunger on both sides that precipitated the brutal struggle that is now discrediting the alleged civilization of the century. The attitude of both Britain and America towards the hostile powers I heard discussed openly and freely both in Japan and in Russia. Britain's attitude is, rightly or wrongly, deemed to be distinctly hostile to the latter power, more especially since the fortunes of war have been so strongly favoring Japan, both upon land and upon sea.

Russian View of Britain's Attitude.

The Russians are of the opinion that our present government has urged Japan to war, and is covertly standing behind that nation. They allege that it is Great Britain's policy now, as of old time, to prevent Russia from having access to the world's markets, all the year round by means of an ice-free port. This, to the Russian mind, is statecraft run mad, as they assert that, given a free port, to operate from, there is no country in the world with which they could and would trade to such an extent as with Great Britain. I believe this to be true. We are "looking along the wrong barrel," as we always have done in matters of trade when a non-trading, ultra-aristocratic party has been in power; a party that openly professes to despise trade and tradesmen.

There is another matter in which the Russians hold us, as a nation, to blame. They say (and I think they believe) that a very great deal of Japan's supplies have been, and are still being, carried in British ships claiming the protection of the British flag, and it is their contention that the British government is in honor bound to see that such violation of the laws of nations is put down with an iron hand. They contend that it is the duty of this country to police the seas with our ships of war, and prevent our flag from being used as a cover for illicit trade; just as much as it is our duty to police the streets of London, to prevent criminals from perpetrating crimes; or, if we do not take steps to prevent our flag from being used illegally, we have no right to make it an international question when Russian ships of war overhaul suspected ships at sea. They say, in effect, that if we will not protect them from the sharp practices of those who carry our flag and speak our language, we have small room to blame them if they try to protect themselves. All this may be very wrong indeed, but most assuredly it is the view the Russians take of the matter.

How America is Regarded.

Whilst there is a strong racial feeling against this country in Russia for the reasons expressed above, there is no lack of respect for Britons as a people, because, in their estimation, we have been for generations, openly and undisguisedly, hostile. They admit, also, that as we keep to a policy of free trade, there is some excuse for us when we demand an open door for the Far East. They respect our interference, but they respect our motives. Not so is their attitude to the Americans. The Russians feel that America was a fair-weather friend, whom no power will be inclined to trust beyond the limits marked by commercial gain. America's sudden friendliness for Japan, on the eve of war, came as a shock to all classes of people in the Czar's dominions; and when the present struggle is a thing of the past, the Muscovites will be more ready to accept the Japanese, who have fought them so fiercely and so heroically, as friends, than the Americans, who turned their backs upon them at the first sign of coming trouble.

The American cry for "an open door in the Far East" is accepted with derision by Russian merchants and soldiers alike. "When America forsakes the Monroe doctrine, and allows foreigners to have a say in the remote corners of the American continent," says the Russian soldier, "it will be time for the Americans to meddle in the affairs of the Far East." "When America pulls down her tariff barriers, and removes her 50 per cent duties on foreign manufactures entering American ports," sneers the Russian merchant, "it will be ample time for America to raise the cry of the open door either for Manchuria, or any other part

of the world. America has closed her own doors to the commerce of the nations by her prohibitive tariff, just as surely as if she had issued a no-trade edict."

The readiness of Japan, and the unreadiness of Russia, for a great war I have dealt with previously. But there is one phase of that readiness and unreadiness to which I have not drawn attention. It is well that the world should know it, because it has an important bearing upon the things that are happening daily. The men now doing the fighting for Japan, both on land and sea, are the very cream, the best bone and blood, of that nation. They are not fellows picked at haphazard and rushed off to the front. So far every soldier, every sailor who has gone, has been carefully selected from the forty-eight millions of the population. Especially does this apply to the sailors. Japan is an island, as Britain is; and it is only natural that islanders should be men who have the instinct of sea fighting in their very marrow.

How Japan Recruits Her Navy.

As a matter of fact, the Japanese have been for centuries the sailors of the Far East. They have harried the coasts of China in a buccannering spirit, at odd times, from days immemorial, and they are familiar all along her coasts. For generations untold they have bred sailors. They are in the wrong salt sea before they can walk, they live on the sea all their lives, one way or another, and die within sound of its restless melody. They are the sampan men, the fishermen of the low-lying coasts. At one time, not so far back either, they used to be the free lances of those seas, following no law but the will of their own chiefs, reckless, brave, fiercely combative, careless of death, as pagans usually are, masterful, and adventurous. And it is from the descendants of these old sampan families that the Japanese have filled their navy, and made it second to none in the world in point of excellence.

No boy could get admitted to the Japanese navy unless he had the traditions of the sea in a long line behind him. For the Japanese believe that it takes five generations to make a sailor, and the Jap is not far wrong. The Briton must be in the blood. Every man and lad in the Japanese navy was only trained to his business, he was bred to it and born for it. The Japanese sailors in the navy not only want to live on their ships, but it is every man's earnest hope that, when his hour comes, he may die there; not in his hammock, but in the mad, wild riot of changing blows, with the smell of battle smoke mingling with the salt smell of the sea. A Japanese sailor will never surrender whilst there is life in him, because he has always been taught to look forward to a death on his ship, under his own flag, as the best fate can give him. He asks for nothing better.

The Soldiers of Japan.

The soldiers of the Mikado who have been sent to the fighting line have been recruited very largely from the Samurai and kindred classes. They are the direct descendants of men who lived by the fighter's trade, and with them fighting is an instinct. They are fatalists who love fighting, and the combination is best for any troops who may have to oppose them. Fatalists who do not love the breath of battle are apt to think that "fate" draws them in an opposite direction to that occupied by the enemy. Then it is extremely comfortable for the enemy, as we have found it in our gallant (?) rush on poor little Tibet.

In olden days, when war was not so costly as it is now, when men made a lot of use of steel, and had no expensive cartridges to pay for, Japan could have stood a war for years. To-day, unless there is financial aid from outside, she cannot do so, in spite of the magnificence of her fighting material, because she is only an agricultural nation, not a great gold-producing power, or a great manufacturing power. She grows even less than she can eat, though I do not believe that a square acre of land is wasted in all the island.

Harking back to her soldiers, let me say that in all the world I have never seen finer fellows than some of Japan's troops. The Tokio Guards were superb, and the general body of the infantry very fine indeed. The best the nation has is now at the front. For five long years Japan was selecting those men, picking them, choosing them, trying them, getting them ready for that fateful February day, when hell was to be let loose upon the peaceful earth.

The Russian officials in Japan saw the preparations and sneered. To-day they are sneering the reverse of those cheap sneers, just as we have harvested the fruits of disaster which Tory folly, Tory insolence, and want of common sense prepared for us during the first six months, when we were so nobly taking the Transvaal and Free State from the fine-burgled breed, to give them to the Park Lane Chinaman and the German cheap trader.

I made it my business to look beyond the army corps the Japanese were rushing to the front whilst I was in Japan. I went into the interior of the country as far as I could get in company with a fellow-journalist of great experience. I looked at the men from whom the Mikado will have to draw his fighting forces a year hence, when the grand fellows who have in action are killed or worn out with wounds and mangled torn to pieces by the eternal strain of a long-continued struggle, shattered by the frightful horrors of a winter campaign. That they will die like heroes at the command of their ruler all the world knows; and when they are dead, or when they are stale and sore, they will have to be replaced. And I do not think that when so first to last, but more than five hundred thousand really high-class men into the field, there is a tremendous drop in the calibre of the class the fighters are coming from. Many generations of semi-slavery, of ill-breeding, of low diet, of wretched pay, and ceaseless work has thinned the noble blood; and there is

even a greater difference between coolies and the class I have referred to than there is between the coolies of India and the Sikhs and Ghoukars. Japan's fighting force is to-day at its very best, at the zenith of its greatness. Both in regard to men, material and money. How really splendid it is, its deeds have hinted at, not shown so far, but I expect to see them amaze creation when they make their desperate attack upon Port Arthur with the bayonet.

Russia Not Yet Beaten.

On the other hand, Russia is at her worst in the Far East at the present moment. The poorest troops in her empire are representing her there. She is face to face with a muddle so profound that it is little short of chaos. There was nothing in readiness for a great struggle when the first gun spoke, and the panther-like swiftness of the Japanese has given them scant time or opportunity to prepare for the contest. But, even in spite of this, Russia is not beaten. She is not even shaken so far. Would Britain have been beaten if the Boers had pushed home their victory of the first six months? If they had taken Ladysmith, hurled Buller back on Durban, then enveloped Cape Colony, and hoisted their flag on Table Mountain? You know, and I know, that we should not have been vanquished in the long run, because it was the defeats, the disasters, the humiliations, that awoke the savage in us, and made us, as a great power, relentless and determined to win at all hazards.

And so will it be with Russia. I have within the last few weeks travelled through all that part of Russia that is now nearly affected by this war, and I know that, so far from being beaten, the Russians do not even yet feel that they have been bruised. There is no excitement amongst the populace anywhere, no panic, no fear; only a great calm, like the calm that falls upon a frozen sea. But wait for the breaking of the ice, wait in patience for the touch of fine weather that will send the river ice-heads on the breast of the current. Then the world will know the might of Russia; for, unless I am mistaken, we who are living to-day are going to look on at one of the greatest tragedies in history.

Heaven send us common sense that we may be only spectators, and not participants in that tragedy. Three months of Gladstone now would be worth half the national debt to Great Britain.

CANADA'S ESQUIMAUX TRIBES

A Northwest Mounted Policeman Gives Some Interesting Facts About the People of the Arctic Regions.

The Northwest Mounted Police have declared the report of the Esquimaux being debauched by whiskey traders to be false. An interesting bit of history is included in the report of the lengthy investigation in that remote region with in the Arctic circle, made by Superintendent Constantine and a posse of police. The official communication was taken to Regina the other day by Constable Gilpin. He has given out a thrilling story of the posse's experiences in the Far North among the "Huskies," as the natives are termed.

The party left for the north a year ago, in the spring. The investigation was carried on at Herschel Island in the Arctic Ocean. From Athabasca Landing they paddled down the river 200 miles to Fort Murray. From there they travelled by steamer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company, to the mouth of Peel river, Fort McPherson. In the early winter they reached Herschel Island, travelling by dog sleds.

The Huskies No Deceitfuls.

Members of the party are enthusiastic over the condition of the Huskies. They are pronounced an industrious and intelligent class. Hitherto the impression has been very general that these Esquimaux were of a very inferior type. Constable Gilpin says these people capture both summer and winter fur and work the year around. The Hudson's Bay Company handle all the product of their hunting parties, bringing the catch out via Edmonton, and Calgary. Some of the business, however, goes through the American traders.

It was from these American traders that the Huskies were said to be getting their whiskey. Gilpin says these traders are a very fair class of people and asserts that they are not a menace to the country. They bring in guns and ammunition. He said one of the curious features of the trade, as indicating the superior intellect of these people, is that they refuse to exchange their furs for the trinkets so dear to the average savage and which the Western Indians have always prized. They dressed almost wholly in wolverine skins, though there are few of these furs on the Arctic coast. They purchase this article wearing apparel from the traders. They wear no articles of civilized clothes.

The whalers are crowding the Hudson's Bay Company people close. They can sell furs at Herschel Island, after paying duty, for \$1.75 per hundred weight. The stock comes from San Francisco. It costs the Hudson's Bay Company \$23 to freight 100 lbs. of furs to that remote region. The natives buy steel from the traders, and as they are expert mechanics they manufacture knives and hunting weapons.

Sociable, But Superstitious.

Constable Gilpin declares that these Esquimaux are devoid of the savage traits which distinguished most people so remote from civilization. They are sociable and live on excellent terms with the traders and trappers. The posse found, however, that the Huskies are

steeped in superstition to an amazing degree, and hold in the highest reverence their medicine men. They treat all disease by the beating of drums, and seek to drive away evil spirits by the most hilarious incantations. They have a primitive method of marriage, however, that is much more formal than the Indians. They promise before their medicine men to live together. This is the only ceremony, but it is respected. These people acquire knowledge rapidly from the American traders, and some of them can read and write English.

Constable Gilpin says the most extraordinary contrasts exist in the physical proportions of the two sexes. The men are powerfully built, but the women are scarcely half their size. The posse met four distinct tribes of these Huskies, the most remote being the Maximpers, away over on the Siberian coast. Each tribe is distinguished by its tattooing, and the most artistic skill is exercised in these devices. One tribe carries marks on the forehead, others on the right or left cheek, and still others have their necks painted. A natural dye from the berries is manufactured of a most enduring character. Some have their lips pierced and fish bones thrust through them. Most of these natives can understand such English words as are necessary to carry on trade with the whites.

A Russian Sea Rover

Admiral Skrydloff, the Dashing Naval Commander.

For English people Admiral Skrydloff has, or ought to have, special interest, if for nothing but that he is in some respects so very English. No one could listen to those stories of him and his doings which Vereschagin used to love to tell, without thinking of our old Elizabethan heroes; and feeling that he is of the very same stuff of which they were made—that he has the true Viking blood in his veins just as they had. He has all the dash, the dauntless bravery, of a Raleigh, a Drake, or a Frolicher, and his recent patriotism too; and were things now as they were in their days he might, perhaps, do for his country what they did for theirs. But, unfortunately for him as for Russia, things are not now as they were then. Now even the bravest and most skilled of commanders is helpless when face to face with an enemy who has better ships and longer range guns than he. In the first outbreak of the war, Admiral Skrydloff, our old sea hero, had a great Queen at their back, who gave them at least a free hand to work their own will, if she did not give them much else; whereas Admiral Skrydloff is dependent on a Czar Falmouth, who allows him to be thwarted and hampered and to have his plans thrown out of gear by men who have never seen a sea fight in their lives. Thus the wonder is not that he should be able to do so little in the Far East, but rather that he should be able to do anything at all.

It is only on rare occasions that public opinion in Russia makes itself felt; but it did make itself felt in the most unmistakable fashion, not only in St. Petersburg but in Moscow, that day when the news of the Petropavlovsk disaster arrived. Even in the first outbreak of grief which followed the announcement that Admiral Mahkaroof was dead and all the high hopes that were centred in him were dead too, cries of "Skrydloff, Skrydloff" were raised; and before many hours were past men were shouting in the public streets, nay, even before the palace gates, "Skrydloff must go in Mahkaroof's place. Send out Skrydloff." In business quarters the feeling was even stronger than elsewhere, that if the situation could be saved, it was Admiral Skrydloff alone who could save it; there measures were taken at once to let both the Czar and his ministers know that it was time to have done with court favorites, and that the appointment of any member of the Alexieff gang to succeed Admiral Mahkaroof would be a tragedy. He was in Europe as well as in Asia. So strong, indeed, was the feeling manifested on the subject by all classes alike—even the official class—that the Duke Alexieff himself, the commander-in-chief of the Russian navy, was forced to bow before it, and cease from urging the Czar to be guided by Alexieff's wishes in his choice of a naval commander in the Far East. The Duke is the warm friend, and staunch supporter both of Admiral Alexieff and of M. Resobrasov. Resobrasov would never have gained his influence over Czar Nicholas, and Alexieff would never have been appointed viceroy, had it not been for him. On the other hand, he was the determined opponent of Admiral Mahkaroof, and is the determined opponent of his successor. He dislikes Skrydloff personally, and has but little confidence in him professionally; while he bitterly resents being forced, as he was, to consent to his going to Port Arthur; for he holds, and not without reason, that to send him there was an insult to his own favorite, Admiral Alexieff.

As all the world knows, keen personal enmity, the former looks on the latter as the veriest humbug, and does not disguise the fact; while the latter is not only extremely jealous of the former's popularity, but quite at a loss to understand why he is popular. There are people who maintain that, as a choice of evils, Alexieff would almost rather that signal success should be accorded by Admiral Mahkaroof, than that he should be personally defeated. He dislikes Skrydloff, and all tales be true, the news of Skrydloff's dashing exploits in the Yellow Sea was not hailed with enthusiasm when it reached the vice-regal court. Be these things as they may, Admiral Skrydloff has certainly many difficulties to contend against in his present position, and of these not a few are due to Admiral Alexieff's jealousy of him, which manifests itself in ceaseless attempts to interfere with his plans and throw his arrangements out of gear. And this in spite of the fact that a formal undertaking was given to Skrydloff when he accepted the command of the Far East fleet, that he should not be subject in any way to the viceroy's control.

It was in the "77" war against Turkey that Nicholas Skrydloff first made his mark as a naval commander. Before that time it was the custom in Russia to look on him more as a courtier than as a sailor, owing to the fact that he was a great favorite with the Czar Alexander II., and the chosen friend of the then

They are very honest, and are trusted from year to year by the Americans. They keep a rude account with teeth of wild animals and pebbles.

Law Abiding and Trustworthy.

They slaughter great numbers of moose and deer, mountain goats and caribou. Most of this game is found on the spur of the Rocky Mountains, which is parallel with the coast line there. Their guns are the old smooth bore rifles, largely, but they are expert hunters and fine marksmen. They are most law abiding and settle all disputes by a system of councils. The whalers buy all their fresh meat from these natives and sometimes remain there for three years at a time. They thus avoid scurvy.

In the winter the Esquimaux resort to their ancient snow houses, but in the summer they camp in the tents supplied by the traders. The winters are severe, but the summers of seven months are very mild. In February, Constable Gilpin started on his return journey. A dog outfit brought him from Herschel Island to Fort McPherson, and on July 14th he took the Hudson's Bay steamer to Fort Smith, thence to Fort Murray and Athabasca Landing. Six men under Sergeant Fitzgerald were left on the island as a Northwest police post.—Toronto News.



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NOTICE TENDERS

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 31st day of October instant, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria issued under authority of the "Yates Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-Law," amounting in all to \$12,528.37, maturing the 10th day of June, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole Municipality. The denomination of the debentures (with the exception of remainders) is \$500.00, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest on the said debentures for the period between the 10th day of June last and the date of receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer. The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C., October 7th, 1904.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to noon on 12th October for the erection of two frame residences on Government street, corner of Bay Street, for Messrs. G. C. McKel and F. N. Cochrane. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
THOS. D. SEDGER, Architect,
Room 21, Five Sisters' Block.

TENDERS

Are invited for sundry blasting, making dikes and building boundary walls for Albert B. Todd, Esq., on St. Charles street. Plans and specifications may be seen at office of undersigned, where tenders must be delivered by 12 noon on Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
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OYAMA

The Japanese
Commander-in-Chief.

When it first became known that Field-Marshal Oyama was commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces there was great satisfaction in St. Petersburg, where it was taken for granted that the result would be envy, hatred, and malice, leading, of course, to friction. General Kuroki was sure to resent the appointment, it was argued in Paris and Berlin as well as in St. Petersburg; he was sure to look upon it as a slight upon himself. After all the successes he had scored, he would naturally regard himself as the right and proper person to be commander-in-chief in fact if not in name, if, as evident, Yamagata had not the strength for the office; it was not probable, therefore, that he would feel much inclined to bow before the authority of his new superior, or to show alacrity in carrying out his instructions. Thus there was the chance at least that there might soon be the same state of things at the Japanese headquarters, it was thought, as there was already at the Russian; that Oyama and Kuroki would cavil and

FIELD-MARSHAL OYAMA.
Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces.

quarrel and would thwart each other to the detriment of Japan, just as Alexieff and Kouroupatkin had for months been cavilling and quarrelling and thwarting each other to the detriment of Russia. That this prospect should cause rejoicing among Russians, as it certainly did, was but natural; for we all like companions in misfortune. It ought, however, also to have caused dismay among the Japanese; but instead of this, as Japan's enemies noted with surprise, it caused only great amusement. The more suggestion that General Kuroki could possibly resent Field-Marshal Oyama's appointment as commander-in-chief evidently struck them as being infinitely absurd. "Why," as a Japanese remarked the other day, "Kuroki is Oyama's most devoted admirer; but even if he were not, that Japanese commanders should, at a time when Japan was in danger, give a thought to their own personal prestige, much less that they should try to thwart one another, was to this fellow-countryman of theirs, something quite beyond comprehension.

In one respect Field-Marshal Oyama recalls our Wilkes; he is one of the ugliest men in all Japan, yet he is perhaps the most fascinating, the most beloved. His face is terribly disfigured by smallpox marks; his eyes seem always bent on escaping from each other; while his figure is unwieldy in the extreme. None the less, he might be the very Adonis for all that anyone who has ever spent an hour with him knows or cares. For he is kindness and good humor personified, genial wit too—as a brilliant conversationalist he ranks first in all Japan; and his manners are singularly sympathetic. Then he has a wife as attractive as himself, and handsome to boot. The Marquise Oyama is the greatest of Japan's great ladies, as well as the most charming of her women. She is extremely clever and extremely well educated, and that, too, without a single touch of the blue-stocking. She was sent, when quite young, to a ladies' college in America, where she remained for years; and since her return she has made it the regular business of her life to try to spread culture among her fellow-countrywomen—to try to Westernize them.

in fact. She herself is thoroughly Western in sympathy, and is in close touch with Western ideas—much too close touch, indeed, to please Marquis Ito and his friends; for Westernized though they themselves are, they object strongly to their womenfolk having any dealings whatever with things Western, holding that the more Oriental they remain the better for their husbands, if not for themselves. They accuse the Marquise of plotting against their comfort by rendering their wives discontented, and stirring up rebellion among them. Thus in their eyes she is a most dangerous personage, the more dangerous owing to the great influence she wields, not only in society, but at court. Still, even those among them who cavil most at her as a society leader, are many of them devoted to her as a woman; and they frankly admit that, if all advanced ladies could be as charming as she is, they would cease to be even politically objectionable.

Although the Field-Marshal is a strict disciplinarian all who serve under him, soldiers and officers alike, worship him; their faith in him, both as a man and as a soldier, is unbounded. Even Yamagata himself does not stand higher in their estimation than he does. There is nothing they would not do for him, indeed—no danger they would not gladly face, no hardship they would not cheerfully undergo. Nor is it only his own subordinates who entertain for him this warm affection; he is just as popular with the nation at large as with the army, professionally, too, as well as personally; for in their minds he is associated, it must be remembered, with the taking of Port Arthur; and of all the successes they have ever achieved this is one of which they are most proud; and to which they attach most importance. Oyama is a man of many parts, as is proved by the diverse character of the posts he has held; for not only has he been war minister, but first lord of the admiralty and minister of education, and has made his mark in every office.

The Field-Marshal belongs to the petite noblesse by birth. He was educated in France, and was at one time strongly pro-French; now he is much too pro-Jap to be anything else. He was military attaché in Paris during the Franco-German war; he followed the whole campaign with the keenest interest, and was bitterly disappointed with the result. On his return to Japan he was given a command in the army, and in 1877, during the civil war, he saw some hard fighting. Then, as soon as peace was restored, he was sent back to Europe to study the working of the various military systems in force, with a view to his helping Yamagata in the great work he had just undertaken of reforming the Japanese military education. The vigor with which he threw himself into whatever he had to do, and the real skill with which he did it, quite won the heart of Yamagata, who paid him the highest compliment it was in his power to pay by making him his chief of staff. The Mikado, too, did him high honor by conferring on him, first, the title of count, and, later, that of marquis.

At the time when the war against China began, Oyama was war minister, but he begged to be relieved of his office with all speed that he might have his share in the fighting. He was given the command of the Second Army Corps, with which he marched through Manchuria and took Port Arthur. He made Hiroshima, a little town in the south of Japan, his headquarters while organizing his expedition against China, and chose as his private residence two little rooms attached to a shop. M. de Guerville, in his book on Japan, describes how the night before the troops sailed he called on Oyama, and found him, together with the Marquis Ito and General Kawakami, sitting on the floor round a great map, which they were examining with eager, anxious eyes. He describes, too, how on the following day he was standing by Oyama's side on the bridge of one of the transports, when a Russian cutter, on spying him, shot past him. There was intense indignation among the Japanese soldiers and sailors, he tells us; cries of "Coward, Cossack, traitor! Your turn will come next, miserable spy!" were raised. But Oyama never uttered a single word; he only smiled gently as he watched the Russian craft speeding away, and then stood, as if in deep thought, for a time.

The Gentle Art of Henpecking.

"Poor devil," we exclaimed in chorus. We three, having bathed and taken the prophylactic draught, which prudent suggests after bathing, felt immune against all the dangers which supervene, as we told each other after fifteen minutes' immersion in salt water. We had reassured on the shingle somewhat hurriedly, and were awaiting the issue of our respective consorts from their bathing machines, when the above exclamation was forced from us by a humiliating spectacle. Immediately below a husband, stalwart and in the prime of life, had just resignedly laid down his paper, removed his shoes and socks, turned up his trousers, and was now proceeding to paddle in the wash of the tide, holding in each hand a yelping olive-branch (in holiday time I like to mix my metaphors). It was not a sport he desired, for we had heard his smothered protest to the lady by his side, and we had also caught her petulant reply in the form of a question.

"Do you want me, then, to make an exhibition of myself?"

"Henpecked!" commented Thurston. "It's astonishing how a woman will henpeck her lord and master unless he show her from the first that that is his rightful title. I'm amazed that a fellow with my self-respect can submit to it."

"It's Benedict's fault when it happens," said Forester, sententiously. "Keep a wife in, that's the way, and you'll make her keep her place. Better

give her the rope's end than too much rope. Show her from the day you leave the church that your way must be her way, and you'll make a Patient Griseli of a possible Xantippe."

"I agreed. A wife, I pointed out, expects to be ruled by her husband, and if he cannot rule her, she begins by despising and probably ends by Mrs. Caudling him. She is proud to recognize in his a superior will, to which she must yield, if only it is exercised with discretion. Gentle firmness is the true way, and you'll make a woman, with that you can always bend her to your will, and instill into her mind and heart the fear to resort to that henpecking, in which even the best of women, if unchecked, would indulge on occasion."

Thurston interrupted me to ask why I was not fishing that morning; and I became conscious, unpleasantly conscious, that it was with a fish I'd prefer to leave on the beach this morning. But I shall fish this afternoon."

"Glad to hear it, old man; because your wife told me yesterday that she didn't intend to let you fish so much. We shouldn't like to find you were henpecked, you know," he added, with a really coarse laugh.

I accented the notion as absurd, and he proceeded to denigrate. "Every husband owes it as a duty to his life to keep his helpmeet in order. A life-beating is not only illegal, but

brutal. Nevertheless, though I would put it down by the strong arm of the law, I recognize that it is but the forcible, the too forcible, assertion of the dignity of husbandhood. Woman is naturally a tyrant; she delights in domineering; and therefore, unless controlled, she would always henpeck, sometimes through her husband's backslidings, no doubt, but oftener through sheer devilry and original malice. So I agree with you, Forester, we must keep her in her place."

"Oh! we must, must we?"

The notes were ringing and clear, the satire cutting and caustic, and Thurston looked up to see his spouse at his side.

"Had a good time, dear?" he said, confusedly, as he jumped to his feet.

"Do go on!" she begged; "tell me how we are to keep her in her place."

Thurston murmured something about "one of those intricate questions discussed by the British Association," as meekly and shamefacedly he shuffled away at her heels.

Forester whistled as they got out of hearing. "Who'd have thought it?" he asked. "Now that's another form of henpecking, you know. No scolding, no sign of temper, but a vicious pecking, is what Master Thurston gets. There are so many forms of it. Sometimes it is cold mutton for dinner, sometimes, as here, she makes you dine in the middle of the day. Loathly custom! I couldn't stand it."

We noted our wives approaching, and rose to meet them. His spoke:

"Come, Henry, dear, we must be quick, or we shall be late. It's early dinner, you know, to-day."

"Is it?" he said, trying to look pleased, the hypocrite! "Jolly good idea. Do you know I begin to feel pretty peckish?"

They parted from us, and we twain strolled on together. Presently, as I sneezed, she looked up with resolution writ large in every feature.

"A cold! I know the cause of that," she said. "No more, fishing till it's gone."

And there wasn't.

—Puff Mail Gazette.

GENERAL KOUROPATKIN
A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Dr. Sven Hedlin, the famous explorer, who, in his travels through Central Asia, has repeatedly had the opportunity of meeting the man upon whose shoulders the fate of Russia rests, gives in a recent issue of the German weekly, Die Woche, an interesting character sketch of the Russian commander-in-chief. Dr. Sven Hedlin confesses that he is an out-and-out admirer of General Kouroupatkin, both as a man and a soldier. The explorer says:

"Kouroupatkin, in his position as chief of the general staff under the celebrated Commander Skobelev, had ample opportunity of studying the art of war. Still in many points there is no similarity of character between these two great men. Skobelev showed a passionate love of war, and delighted in riding to the front in white uniform decorated with orders, and got up like a bridegroom going to meet his fair bride. Kouroupatkin considered war, from the serious side, as an unavoidable evil, an art that must be studied with untiring diligence and not a thing to be entered upon on the impulse of the moment."

As far as popularity goes he may fairly vie with Skobelev, although the mere appearance of the latter sufficed to electrify and kindle enthusiasm in the breasts of his soldiers, whereas the presence of Kouroupatkin spreads a feeling of unshakable equanimity and confidence amongst his troops. They regarded him as a father, knowing that each individual man has a place in his feelings akin to that of a father to his son.

"Kouroupatkin has always a disliking and disdained all show of pomp or power, striving in the very height of his power to uphold the moral standing of his soldiers. He even found it only a natural act of duty for one who had command over a whole army to influence that army to a man by showing a good example in his own manner of living. Kouroupatkin is noted for his irreproachable just dealing in every detail, merit and bravery alone finding consideration in cases of advancement."

"A grand duke is, in Kouroupatkin's eyes, not more than an ordinary officer, and if at any time he felt inclined to show preference or favor it was bestowed on the common soldiers (Kawaken). Nepotism has no place in his character whatever, and I had personally an opportunity of seeing this. In the spring of 1902 I was staying a few days on a visit to my old friend of the Pamir expedition (General Saffress), who was at that time district chief at Oech. His 'gonoshchik,' or assistant secretary, was no other than the brother of Kouroupatkin, who had not even been advanced to the rank of general. Why should he, because he happened to be the brother of the minister of war, enjoy more privileges than anyone else? He was a manly, fine-built man, of extraordinary talent, and yet he found it quite natural that his brother, for whom he had an unbounded admiration, should allot to him a secondary position in the interior of Asia."

"Russia has never before possessed a commander of the army, an administrator and strategist to be compared to Kouroupatkin. If he prove the victor in the present conflict he will make no boast of it, but carry the trophies of honor with a meek spirit, according all the merit to his soldiers, and if ill-luck condemns him to defeat, no outward sign will betray his innermost feelings. He has passed too long a period of his life amongst Mohammedans not to have gained a touch of their fatalism. A firm hope, yes more, an unshakable confidence in an eventual victory will never leave him. Even in the most trying situations he will exclaim with his immovable self-possession 'Patience! Patience! We shall either conquer these Japanese or not return home!'"

WHERE DOCTORS DO AGREE—Physicians no longer consider it entering "quackery" in recommending in practice so meritorious a remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervousness as South American Nerve. They realize that it is a step in advance in medical science and a sure and permanent cure for diseases of the stomach. It will save you—60.

.....An Incident of the War.....

HOW JAPANESE SPIES GO TO DEATH.

I have received from a Russian sailor, recently returned from Harbin, some hitherto unpublished details of the execution of the two Japanese spies arrested by some Cossacks as they were about to blow up a bridge on the Manchurian railroad.

My informant is a young man who was severely wounded during the first bombardment of Port Arthur. He obtained permission to go to Italy to convalesce from his wound, but before his departure he made a short stay with some officers, relations of his, at Harbin, where he arrived just at the time when the Japanese were arrested, taken in the act, condemned and executed.

"You were present at the execution of the two Japanese?" I asked him.

"Alas! I saw them die," answered the young sailor.

And as I looked at him with astonishment he hastened to add:

"Do not take me for an anarchist. I am, on the contrary, an ardent patriot, and I eagerly longed for the war with Japan; I longed to see the Japanese exterminated, and I desired that we might be able to dictate terms of peace to them at Tokyo. But, like all my comrades, on seeing those two Japanese officers die by the bullets of our soldiers, courageously sacrificing their lives for their country, I could not but think their execution cruel."

"Were you present at the trial?"

"I saw the two spies arrested; I was present at the trial and at the execution; I can give you all the details of it, for the dreadful spectacle haunts me, and I cannot forget it."

And in half an hour the wounded officer, pausing only when the pain of his right knee, wounded by the bursting of a Japanese shell, and from which the splinters had not yet been removed, became too keen, narrated to me the following events:

"I can give my testimony that, when the two prisoners were brought into the little room of the Chinese fans, transcribing into a roomy room the Harbin council of war, both the judges and the public—the latter composed almost exclusively of officers—could not avoid manifesting openly their enthusiastic admiration for them."

Admired By Their Captors.

"And indeed, those men were actuated by the most noble sentiments; they had resolved, as patriots, to make use of any means to assure victory to their side, and, as soldiers, under superior orders, they went to meet certain death."

The trial took the ordinary course, the arguments on either side offering nothing of interest, the prisoners having loudly, and not without patriotic pride, assumed the responsibility of the crime of which they were accused.

"They gave their names and their titles, without the slightest tremor of the voice."

"Tehomo Jokoka, 44 years of age, colonel of the general staff, graduated with honors from the Military High school of Jeddo," said the elder of the prisoners, a short, stout man, with a strong face.

"Teiko Jokki, 31 years of age, captain, attaché of the general staff," said his companion, who was taller and more slender in figure than the other, with angular features and a very dark complexion, casting a slightly disdainful glance around the courtroom.

"Buddhist," he added, after a moment's silence.

"And you, colonel," asked the president of the council, "you are of the same religion as your fellow prisoner?"

"No, president; I am a Christian,"

And observing the astonishment produced on every one by this declaration, he hastened to add:

"But I am a true Japanese, born of Japanese parents. Only in my youth I was captivated by the gentle teachings of Christ, and I became a convert to Lutheranism."

"Col. Jokoka spoke English, and it was a subject of King Edward, an employee of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who translated to the court the declarations of the prisoner."

"Captain Jokki was interrogated by means of a Chinese interpreter."

"The accused were shown the explosive materials which had been found upon them; they did not attempt to defend themselves, or to deny in any particular the statements of the Cossacks who had arrested them."

The interpreters translated to the prisoners the military prosecutor's speech, asking the punishment of death by hanging.

"I watched the countenances of the two men, and I could not observe in them the slightest indication of fear. They remained impassive; the painful working of their minds was betrayed by no sign."

"The counsel of the two Japanese asked that the sentence of death should be commuted to imprisonment with hard labor, the accused men having made a complete confession."

The two officers remained unmoved by their counsel's warm appeal; they did not utter a word.

"Since the law allowed of a lighter punishment we all expected a commutation of the sentence."

"The deliberations lasted for half an hour, and the court condemned the two officers to the maximum penalty, the scaffold."

"Col. Jokoka and Capt. Jokki heard their sentence with as detached an air as if it had concerned indifferent persons. It is probable that if the sentence had been less severe they would have shown some surprise."

Given a Soldier's Death.

"The sentence was to be executed on the following morning at 11 o'clock; all that was waited for was a dispatch from Gen. Kouroupatkin confirming it."

"The telegram arrived promptly; the generalissimo approved the condemnation, but spared the Japanese officers the humiliation of the scaffold, and granted them the grace of being shot, according to a soldier's death."

I was present when the commandant read to the prisoners Gen. Kouroupatkin's order.

"It is well," responded Col. Jokoka. "I am ready."

"The captain said nothing; his expression, that became every moment more disdainful, showed his indifference to the manner of punishment reserved for him."

"Col. Jokoka asked permission to write to his family; then he embraced the captain."

"I die more tranquil than you, colonel," said the latter.

"Why do you say that?"

"I have fulfilled my duty to my country and to the Deity. You have done yours to your country only."

"What do you mean, captain?"

"I have reflected a good deal on what you have said to me about Christianity. You are always vaunting its superiority. Well, I think you are not in accord with Christ; while I have nothing to reproach myself with."

"Perhaps you are right, captain. And I, I have a favor to ask of you. Give me your authorization to perform the first truly Christian act which it has been given me to perform during my life. You know I have a number of Chinese banknotes, to the value in all of about a thousand Russian rubles. Well, I desire to send this money to the commandant, to be given to the Russian Red Cross for the poor wounded among our enemies. Do you consent to this gift? Jokki reflected an instant."

"I have always had a great affection for you, colonel, and if it will give you pleasure, I am willing that you should give this money to our enemies."

"When the commandant came for the prisoners, Col. Jokoka gave him a bundle of white banknotes with red signs, saying:

"There are here about a thousand rubles, and we beg you to give them to the Russian Red Cross."

"But would it not be better for me to send this money to your families?"

"Oh, no," cried both the condemned men together. "The Mikado will not forget our wives and children."

"Do not refuse us this satisfaction," said Jokoka. "Distribute this money among the Russian wounded."

"The commandant again urged the officers to let all they should leave behind them be sent to Japan."

"Jokki appeared to hesitate for a moment; he looked at his companion in misfortune, who reiterated his desire to make this compensation for the evil he had done on this earth, and the captain bent his head in acquiescence with the wish of his brother in arms."

"The Russian commandant yielded, and asked the two Japanese if there was anything in which he could be of service to them."

"I should like to have a bath, if it were possible," said the Buddhist.

"After that we shall be at your orders."

"A bathroom being an object of luxury unknown in Harbin, the commandant caused tubs of water to be brought and ordered the unfortunates to go to one side so that the unfortunate men might be able to perform their ablutions at their ease."

"The want of a bathroom was felt much more keenly by the Buddhist than by the Christian colonel, whose desire was to see a priest before going to execution. The chaplain of the regiment was sent to him. The colonel begged the priest to read to him the Sermon on the Mount. The chaplain read in Slav, and Jokoka followed the text in his Japanese Bible which they had left him in prison."

When they came to the words: "For if ye love them which love you what reward have ye? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? he closed the book, folded his hands and cast down his eyes for a moment while his lips moved."

"Jokki," he said, "you are right; you will die more tranquilly than I, for I have never felt more keenly than now how little in accordance my life has been with the teachings of Jesus."

"The vehicle which was to convey the two men to the place of execution was already waiting. Outside surged the crowd, the hideous crowd of the lowest class, everywhere the same; idle tradesmen, business men come to the extreme Orient to avail themselves of any chance windfall."

Pitying Soldiers Shot Straight.

"The two Japanese officers arrived at the place of execution, impassive as ever. Still, it could be seen that the colonel was a prey to painful reflection."

"Both of them lighted cigarettes and asked that they should not be bound to the stakes. The commandant took two handkerchiefs from his pocket and handed them to the Japanese officers."

"The colonel bound his eyes himself; Jokki disdainfully refused to do so, saying he desired to see how they manœuvred."

"A dozen soldiers were posted in front of the colonel, a dozen others in front of the captain."

"If you have pity for these two unhappy men," said the commandant to the platoon detailed for the execution, "aim straight at the heart—death will then be instantaneous."

"The soldiers fired."

"Jokoka went to the left; Jokki, without having winked an eyelash, fell forward."

"Both had been killed instantly; our good soldiers had had pity for them."

"My companion punctuated these last words with a groan. He had involuntarily moved his wounded knee."

"Confounded Japanese!" he cried. "In what way have they dressed my wounded knee? But no matter. That does not prevent my regretting the death of Jokoka and Jokki."

And seeing this victim of Japanese bullets so strongly moved by the death of the two spies of the enemy, I recalled the words of the Russian painter Vereshagin, that the valor of both combatants was the most serious obstacle to the war. And, indeed, why kill one another when either side esteems the other?"

—M. Pradine in Le Petit Temps.

LIKE TEARING THE HEART STRINGS—"It is not within the conception of man to measure my great sufferings from heart disease. For years I endured almost constant cutting and tearing pains about my heart, and many a time would have welcomed death. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has worked a veritable miracle."

Thos. Hicks, Perth, Ont., 60.

Head-ache

Most headaches are caused by the liver. This vital organ becomes torpid. No bile is excreted, bringing Constipation. This affects both stomach and kidneys. And they in turn, bring the headaches from which so many people suffer.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

make dull, aching heads as clear as a bell. They act as a tonic on the liver—increase the flow of bile—cure Constipation—prevent Indigestion and Dyspepsia—and keep the kidneys strong and well.

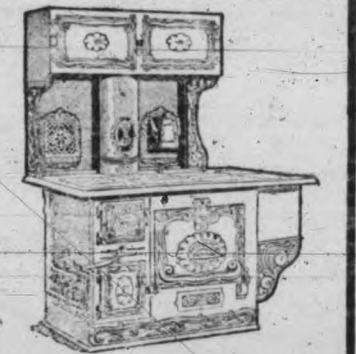
Try these famous fruit tablets, and see how much better you feel.

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Children's Corner

BEFORE SCHOOL.

"Quarter to nine! Boys and girls, do you hear?"

"One more minute, please, quick, mother dear."

"Where is my dinner-pail?" "Under the shelf."

"Just in the place where you left it your self."

"I can't say my table-plate and my cup."

"One kiss for mamma and sweet May in her lap."

"Be good, dear!" "I'll be good, I'll be good."

"Here's your mittens." "All right, hurry up, let us go!"

With a slam of the door they are off, girls and boys.

And the mother draws breath in the full of their noise.

AFTER SCHOOL.

"Do not wake the baby! Step softly, my dear."

"O mother, I've torn my new dress over here."

"I am sorry! I only was climbing the wall."

"Say, mother, my map was the nicest of all."

And Nolly in-splendid went right to the head.

Now, please, may I go to the hall with my sled?"

"I have such a toothache." "The tooth-ache's not fair."

"Is dinner most ready? I'm just like a bear!"

Be patient, tired mother, they're growing up fast.

Such nursery whirledowns not long do they last.

Still, a lonely house would be worse than the noise.

Rejoice and be glad in your girls and your boys.

THE LOST RING.

Long, long ago, when the world was so full of fairies and magic that there was no room for more, there lived a young Indian King named Duchyanta. The city he lived in was quite different from anything you see here, says the London News. His palace was of white marble, with a roof of shining gold, and stood on the shores of a lake surrounded with green, feathery palm trees. Beyond the lake were thick woods, where the King used to go hunting, and beyond the woods were lofty mountains with dazzling snowy summits.

Now, Duchyanta was very fond of hunting the antelope that lived in the woods, and whenever he had a half holiday—which was not very often, because in those days Kings used to work hard—he used to go off with his bow and arrows. One day he went a good deal further than usual, and before long he got lost in the forest, where he wandered about for hours. Overhead the large trees spread dark and close, and the sun, so that he could not see what direction he was taking, and he began to get quite frightened, for his Prime Minister was waiting for him to go and make some fresh laws, and he had promised to be home in time for tea.

However, the King walked on till, all at once, he came out upon a smooth green lawn with a fountain, in whose basin lay lovely pink and white water-lilies, and by the fountain, sitting on a pile of stones, stood the most beautiful maiden Duchyanta had ever beheld, dressed all in white, with a wreath of pink lotus-blossoms in her dark hair. Directly the King saw her, he said: "She, and no other, shall be my Queen." As he stood there, watching her, a little antelope sprang through the bushes, and the King fired his arrow to the bow to shoot it.

At the noise the girl turned her head, and raised her hand appealingly, as she cried:

"Not so, O King, none are allowed to kill anything here, for this is the sanctuary of birds and beasts, and no man dares to break it." As she spoke, the antelope ran up to her as if for protection, and then, seeing Duchyanta's astonished face, she added: "We do not have any wild animals here, they are all tame, since none harm them."

Then the King felt very much ashamed of himself, and while he was thinking what he should say, an old man with a long white beard, appeared, and bowed low before him in Eastern fashion.

"Welcome, O King," he cried, "this our hermitage, you here, and my daughter shall spend a week for you."

So Duchyanta sat down, and the beautiful maiden brought out bread, milk and fruit, and the King thought he had never tasted anything so sweet. And it made him more than ever anxious to marry the beautiful maiden, for he thought how nice it would be to have a Queen who could keep house so well. So when the week was over, he asked the hermit if he might marry his daughter, and the hermit said, "Yes, of course," provided they had the wedding at the hermitage.

So Duchyanta and Sacontala were married that same day, but the hermit forgot to invite Sacontala's fairy godmother. The old dame was so vexed that instead of sending a wedding gift, she cast a spell on the wedding ring, as you will hear. But the Prime Minister sent two special messengers to the King to say he must hurry up, as the laws were waiting to be made, and if he wanted to marry he must be quick about it, and there was no time for a honeymoon. So Duchyanta kissed his wife, and told her to follow him as soon as he could, and he put the ring on her finger, and said:

"Remember, dear wife, this ring will give you free passage through the city, if any bar your way, and you are to come to the palace and ask for me."

Sacontala felt rather sad at Duchyanta having to go away, but you see she had all her things to pack up, and it took her some time to get ready. Besides, he left Sacontala in charge of the two trusty messengers, and charged them to take good care of her.

But Sacontala wept as she said good-bye, and gave her husband a pink lotus-blossom, while the little tame antelope came up and rubbed his little muzzle against her hand as much as to say he would stay with her. And when at last, two days later, she set forth on her journey, the two trusty messengers, the antelope followed them like a dog, and the hermit, blessed his daughter, who was going to rule as Queen over the whole land.

They made their way through the forest

and that neither sisters, nor even father, will ever be the wiser, there would be fewer spoiled lives, and an appreciable difference in the number of happy marriages.

Did the majority of girls realize how impossible it is for their welfare and future happiness to be half so dear to any one as it is to their own mothers, they would be less likely to withhold their confidence from the only person in the world who has the most right to expect it. New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

BUTTERFLIES.

The garden paths are dappled with the shadows of the leaves.

The sunlight wakes the little birds that sleep beneath the eaves.

And in and out amongst the flowers like flakes of living light.

The butterflies are fluttering all yellow, pecked white.

From bloom to bloom with twinkling wings they skim, and soar, and dart.

The red ones suck their color from the rose's glowing heart.

And where the gorgeous lilies their amber leaves unfold.

The yellow ones are drinking in their tints of shining gold.

From every flower that stores side-eyed, they add another beauty to their many colored wings.

A WISE OLD HORSE.

The horse belonged to the late J. Lane, of Farncombe, Gloucestershire, England, and the anecdote was told by the Rev. Thomas Jackson.

Mr. Lane, on going home one day, turned the horse into a field to graze.

A few days before this the horse had been shot, but had been "plucked" as the blacksmiths call it, in the shooting of one foot; that is, the shoe was too tight so as to hurt his foot.

The next morning, after Mr. Lane turned the horse into the field to graze, he missed him. "What can have become of old Sol?" asked he. The name of the horse was Soloman.

He was so named because he was wise.

When Mr. Lane asked where old Sol was, Tim, the stable boy, said, "I think some thief must have got him, for I cannot find Sol in the field or in the cow yard."

"What makes you think that a thief has got him?" asked Mr. Lane.

"Well, sir," said Tim, "the gate of the field has been lifted off its hinges, and left on the ground."

"That is no proof that a thief took the horse," said Mr. Lane. "I think that old Sol must have done that himself. I will tell you how we can find out. We will look at the gate, and if there is a mark of Sol's teeth on it, we shall know that he has let himself out."

So they went to the gate, and there on the top rail was the mark of a horse's teeth.

"Now, why should old Sol want to get out of this nice field, so full of grass and clover?" thought Mr. Lane.

"Perhaps," said Tim, "the blacksmith can tell us about him."

So Mr. Lane drove over to the blacksmith's shop, which was a mile and a half off, and said to Mr. Clay, the blacksmith: "Have you seen anything of old Sol?"

"Why, to be sure," said Mr. Clay. "Old Sol came here to-day, and told me I had made a bad job of it in putting the shoe on his right forefoot."

"What do you mean, Mr. Clay?" asked Mr. Lane. "A horse cannot talk."

"O, true, he did not say it in words; but he said it by act as plainly as I can say it. He came to the forge where I stood, and then he held up his foot, and looked at me, as if he would like to say, if he could, 'Mr. Clay, you are setting careless in your old age. Look at that shoe. See how it pinches my foot. Is that the way to shoe a decent old horse like me? Now, are you not ashamed of yourself? Ease that shoe at once. Take it off, and put it on in a better way.'"

"Can it be that old Sol said all that by his look?" laughed Mr. Lane, laughing.

"All that and more," said Mr. Clay. "He stood still as a post while I took off the shoe. And then I put it on so it might not hurt him, and when I had done it, he gave a merry neigh, as if to say, 'Thank you, Mr. Clay, and off he ran. And now if you will go back to the field you will find him there eating his breakfast.'"

So Mr. Lane laughed, and bade Mr. Clay good morning, and back to the field he drove. And there he found Tim putting up the gate, and there in the field was old Sol eating grass, and as happy as could be. Was not Sol a wise old horse?

BED-RIDDEN 15 YEARS.—If anybody wants a writer guarantee from me personally as to my wonderful cure from Rheumatism by South American Rheumatic Cure, I will be glad to meet her on the gold fields. Her arms were browned and her teeth gleamed as pearls when she smiled at him. "Your lips," he said, "are like rubies, and your eyes are like great diamonds."

"And your nerve," she giggled, "is like steel, but you haven't got enough tin." It was then that the iron entered his soul. "Alas," he sighed, "she can never be mine."

"You say hope is a good thing," remarked the man who likes to be disagreeable, no matter what the surrounding conditions may be.

"I do," replied the amateur philosopher. "Wherever hope is things are better than they would be without it. No one can hope without being benefited by it."

"Um! When a dog chases his tail he hopes to catch it, doesn't he? Now, will you please explain what good a fool hope of that kind does the dog?"

"He gets exercise, doesn't he? And it may be that it is just such exercise as he needs to keep his liver in good order and his disposition decent."

He denounced it. "It is requested," said Parson Blackberry while informing his flock of future services to be held; "I is fiddlers requested to denounce de fiddlers of Miss Lily Petunia Robison an' Mistah Jeems Amalgamated Thomson. De noose will be tied in dis yer buildin' nex' Friday ebenin' weddin' 'til midnight. It wad be intentions dat de fust shut-off ter hab of 'possum weddin' dinnah in conclusion."

IT'S A SURE THING

Less dry leaf required and "Tea-pot" results equalled by no other teas before the world to-day.

"SALATA"

Ceylon tea is pure, delicious and wholesome. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. BY ALL GROCERS.

Jetsam, Jokes and Jingles.

Caller: "Will the cashier be away long?"

Office Boy: "It depends entirely on the jury."—Chicago Daily News.

Alice: "Mr. Jenks is a man of fine presence, isn't he?"

Man: "Yes, I don't know. He never gave me anything."—Somerville Journal.

He (apologetically, as clock strikes): "Why, I am late in leaving tonight!" She (with best intentions): "Well, better late than never, you know."—Chicago Daily News.

He: "We lived high when we were in Paris." She: "Oh, I imagine I'd just adore one of those little rooms on the sixth floor, too!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Say, pa." "What?" "Are you a traveling man?" "No; why?" "Cause I heard Mrs. Smith tell me that you were traveling an awful pace."—Cleveland Leader.

Hoax: "They say the Sultan of Turkey scares his wives nearly to death." Joze: "Yes, I've always heard that he was a harem-scared sort of fellow."—Philadelphia Record.

"Yes," said the freeman, "there were two men in the building playing chess, and one of them is in the ruins yet. We couldn't get him out." "Why, how was that?" "He insisted that it wasn't his move."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Goodart (stammering): "See here, little boy; if I give you a dime will you promise me not to buy cigarettes with it?" Little Boy: "Sure, mamma. Yer don't tink I'd waste de price of a little of beer on cigarettes, do yer?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nichols: "Hello, Welby! You didn't have to undergo an operation for appendicitis, after all?" Welby: "No; the doctors discovered that I was too poor to pay for it. So I had to get well without it. The fact is, there's no chance for a poor man in this world."—Boston Transcript.

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Currox. "We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son. "I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly. I tried to get your father to wear one, but he couldn't make it stay in his eye."—Washington Star.

"Is he parsimonious?" "Well," was the guarded reply, "you might say that he carries his money in a purse that shuts a good deal easier than it opens."

"Is your daughter happily married, Mrs. Cashlight?" "Oh, my, yes. She and her husband are both devoted to their clubs, and often don't see each other for weeks at a time."

Chopatra pressed the asp to her bosom. "If this had happened in Ireland," she observed, "I never could have done it." Congratulating herself on her lucky choice of residence, she awaited the finale.

Poetess: "Have you read Shakespeare's 'Love's Labor Lost'?" Cynic: "No; but I've taken a girl to the theatre and she has talked to the man next to her all through the evening."

Getting a Move on Them.—Hostess: "Won't you sing something for us, Miss Screecher?" Miss Screecher: "Why—er—most of the guests have gone home, have they not?" Hostess: "Yes; but some of them seem inclined to stay here all night."

No More Seditiousness.—"Oh, Edith," exclaimed Maude, who had just experienced an unusually smooth voyage across the ocean, "I'll never dread going to Europe, again. The large ships have worn down the big waves so much that they are now almost perfectly level."

Assayed.—She had a silvery laugh and golden hair. He had plenty of brass. He knew she was engaged to another man, but he believed he could copper the other fellow's love. "I'll never dread going to Europe, again," she said, "the large ships have worn down the big waves so much that they are now almost perfectly level."

John: "Here, Maria, I'll sing to the baby while you dress." Maria: "No; let him cry."

Ceuloid

Starch

Never sticks. Requires no boiling.

The Standard Starch Works, Limited, Bradford, Canada.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 53.

Taking Effect Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Northbound	Southbound	Northbound	Southbound
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Victoria	9.00	Victoria	3.00
Shawigan Lake	10.20	Shawigan Lake	4.20
Duncan	11.00	Duncan	5.00
Ladysmith	11.57	Ladysmith	5.52
Nanaimo	12.40	Nanaimo	6.42
Ar. Wellington	12.53	Ar. Wellington	6.55

THROUGH TICKETS TO CLOFTON.

Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily except Sundays, connecting with north and south-bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$2.65; Return, \$5.00.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBANY.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$5.20; Return, \$9.65. Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Reduced Rates East

And return, in connection with St. Louis Fair. Tickets on sale October 3rd, 4th, 5th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

TAKE THE

IMPERIAL LIMITED

Leaves Vancouver 5.30 p. m. Daily.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

B. C. Coast Service

Princess Victoria—Leaves for Vancouver 7.30 a. m. daily, except Thursday; Seattle at 7 p. m. daily.

Tues—For Northern B. C. ports, 1st and 15th each month.

Queen City—West Coast ports, 1st, 10th and 20th each month.

Regular sailings to Skegway, China, Japan and Australian ports.

Full particulars at 66 GOVERNMENT ST. AND WHEARF OFFICE.

VICTORIA TERMINAL RAILWAY

IMPROVED SERVICE

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT July 17th, 1904.

Northbound. Daily, Sat. & Sun. Ex. Sat. Leave. Only. Arrive. Arrive.

Victoria 7.00 a. m. 2.00 p. m. 4.45 p. m. 8.00 a. m. 3.00 p. m. 5.45 p. m.

Sidney 8.00 a. m. 3.00 p. m. 5.45 p. m. 9.00 a. m. 4.00 p. m. 6.45 p. m.

Cloveland 9.00 a. m. 4.00 p. m. 6.45 p. m. 10.00 a. m. 5.00 p. m. 7.45 p. m.

New Westminster 10.00 a. m. 5.00 p. m. 7.45 p. m. 11.00 a. m. 6.00 p. m. 8.45 p. m.

Week end excursions to Vancouver and Westminster, two dollars for round trip.

K. J. BURNS, C. NEWLANDS, Ticket Office, 121 Government St., Market Station.

Telephone 580. Victoria, B. C.

Cor. Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

3-TRANSCONTINENTAL-3

TRAINS DAILY

If You Are Going to the

St. Louis Exposition

Take the NORTHERN PACIFIC RY., either via St. Paul or Billings. New Tourist Cars on all trains. Fine connections made from Victoria by night or morning boats. Only line having through service to St. Louis without change of cars. Tickets on sale October 3rd, 4th, 5th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Fare to St. Louis and Return, \$67.50

Good for three months, returning any time; also cheap round trip rates to all points East, on account of the Fair. Parties going via St. Paul to St. Louis should not miss a trip on the famous "North Coast Limited."

Steamship tickets on sale to all European ports, and to Japan, Korea, China, etc. They will not cost. Cabin accommodation reserved by wire.

For further information call on phone (No. 456) the office.

A. D. CHARLTON, C. E. LANG, A.G.P.A., N.P., General Agent, Victoria, B.C.

For Time Tables, etc., address GEO. W. VAUK, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 125 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ALSO TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

FOR HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

S.S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Oct. 8, 11 a. m.

S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 20.

S.S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a. m., Sunday, Oct. 24.

J. D. SPERCKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

R. R. SUTHER & CO., LTD., Victoria.

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NAVIGATION IS NOW OPEN.

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

Are running on regular schedules to Atlin and Dawson. Special steamer from White Horse for Mendocino, the only way to reach the Lake, Bullion and Ruby Creek Districts. Via Skaguay and Dawson is the quickest way to reach the Tanana Gold Fields.

For particulars apply to the General Passenger and Passenger Agent, Mackinac Building, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SOUTH EASTERN ALASKA

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 P. M. S. S. Humboldt, Oct. 7, 18, 29.

LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 A. M. City of Seattle, Oct. 9, 20, 31.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES: VICTORIA, 90 Government and 61 Wharf St.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4 New Montgomery St. C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent, 10 Market St., San Francisco.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Joint Service From

Antwerp, London, Glasgow and Liverpool

TO—

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma

Steamers leave Birkhead on or about Oct. 8th, Nov. 3rd, Dec. 1st, Dec. 20th, and every 28 days thereafter.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 580. Victoria, B. C.

Cor. Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

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